"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Rain; east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

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REPUBLICAN CHARGES JUGGLERY ON CANALS

John I. Platt Says His Party Was Pledged Against Them.

Assurances Given to Grangers, He Asserts, Would Forbid the 1,000-Ton Barge Project—Denial by Gov. Odell.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Secrets of the committee room at the last Republican State Convention, which came out this afternoon at the hearing on canals, gave the politicians something to talk about to-night. Assertions that the Republican Party and Gov. Odell are pledged against canal legislation that will involve direct taxation form the chief topic in political circles.

John I. Platt, editor of a Republican newspaper in Poughkeepsie, and one of the best-known Republicans in the State, especially because of the fact that he is the leading opponent of canal legislation, is responsible for the sensation.

At the joint hearing before the Senate and Assembly Canal Committees on the 1,000-ton barge canal bill he made the assertion that he knew from actual knowledge as a member of the Platform Committee of the Republican State Convention that the canal plank adopted by that convention was not framed with the idea of promoting canal legislation, but with the object of retarding such legislation.

He also asserted that if the Davis bill were passed at this session such action would be a distinct violation of the party's pledge as made in the Saratoga platform and of the understanding had between the Republican canal men and the representatives of the granger element. He furthermore declared that if the Governor lent to the bill his active support he would be breaking a pledge given to the speaker when he called upon the Governor to ascertain what his real position was on the canal question.

These statements, which created amazement at the hearing, were to-night unqualifiedly denied by Gov. Odell in so far as they affect the integrity of his relation toward the 1,000-ton barge project.

MR. PLATT TELLS SECRETS.

Mr. Platt's statements were provoked by the introduction by Mr. Bostwick as an exhibit of the canal plank of the Republican State Convention. Mr. Bostwick said that this plank committed the Republican Party to canal legislation.

"I protest against any person pledging the Republican Party to canal legislation," Mr. Platt replied with emphasis. "I was a member of the Platform Committee of the Republican State Convention, and I know what was said at the meetings of that committee when the subject of the canals was under discussion and what was done by that committee in that respect.

"When the canal plank, which became a part of the party platform, was read before that committee, it was said that not only did it not pledge the party to pass a canal bill at this session, but that it distinctly pledged the party not to pass such a bill. I go further and say that the Republican State Convention as solemnly pledged itself against canal legislation as the party of Lincoln's day pledged itself to the extinction of slavery; that is, unless canal improvement could be brought about without direct taxation.

"The pending bill provides for a bond issue and an annual tax to meet the payments on the bonds. That is a positive violation of the party's platform. If you have any doubt on that subject listen to the words of the platform." He then read these extracts:

The Republican Party having already through economies and legislation rendered a direct tax almost unnecessary, believes that these improvements should not be the cause of again imposing such a tax upon the people.

We believe the policies inaugurated by a Republican Legislature and by a Republican Governor which have given to the State a better system of highways should be continued, and we believe in the enlargement and improvement of the canals to such an extent as will fully and adequately meet all of the requirements of commerce, the expense of such improvements, however, to be met through sources of revenue other than direct taxation.

"Does that language admit of any misconstruction?" he continued. "Of course it does not. Everybody in the committee had a thorough understanding of what was intended—which was that there was to be no canal legislation until such time as the proposed improvement could be made without imposing any burden upon the people of the State. And yet there we have a bill which is a distinct violation of that pledge.

PLEDGE TO THE FARMERS.

"Moreover, there was an understanding had between the Republican canal men and the representatives of the granger element that the Hill resolution which was passed last year, and which provided that the surplus revenues of the State might be applied to the canal debt, should be passed again at this session. It would then go to the people of the State to be voted upon at the next election.

"It is well known that two resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution cannot be submitted in any one year, and if the Hill resolution were passed again this year and submitted to the people this Fall that would have necessarily postponed the submission of the canal referendum, and that was the understanding.

"I don't want to see the Republican Party wrecked, but I say that if the pending Canal bill should become a law after the pledges which were given to the people of the State in the party platform, and after the assurances which were given to the farmers, and to which the Republican advocates of canal improvement were a party, the condition of the Republican Party in New York would be worse than that of the Democratic Party in the Nation, and that is hopeless."

Mr. Platt was asked whether he thought the people understood the position of the Republican Party on the canal question to be such as he construed it from the platform declaration.

"I think the people of New York City understood it," he replied, "and it was because of the opposition of the canal men in that city that Gov. Odell's majority in the State was so largely cut down."

"The people of Erie County did not so understand it," Mr. Patton interrupted.

"What's the matter with them? Can't they read?" was Mr. Platt's rejoinder.

"Did not Gov. Odell pledge himself in his letter of acceptance and in his speeches to the 1,000-ton barge canal?" asked Senator Hawkins of New York.

"Not to be built by direct taxation, as this bill proposes," responded Mr. Platt.

"He did not seem to have any doubt that it meant that."

POSITION OF THE GOVERNOR.

"Well, I guess he did. The fact of the matter is that the Governor was forced by the canal men to take a position which he did not want to take."

"However that may be, he took it, didn't he?"

"I will say with respect to that," said Mr. Platt, "that the Governor solemnly pledged me that he would not take any sides in the matter. I called on him to ascertain where he stood, and I said to him, 'When we come up here to fight canal legislation we will not have to fight you, will we?' and he replied, 'Certainly not.'"

The members of the joint committee seemed completely nonplused by Mr. Platt's startling revelations, and the crowd of spectators in the room hung eagerly upon every word. Beyond the colloquies no attempt was made to refute his allegations of bad faith. When he was asked by one of the Democratic members of the committee whether it was not a fact that the Republican newspapers and orators sought to convey to the people that the Republican Party stood pledged to canal legislation he blandly replied:

"I never so represented the action taken at Saratoga. I can only speak for myself."

When Mr. Platt concluded his address to the committee he was asked whether he was prepared to stand by his charge that the Platform Committee, of which he was a member at the Saratoga Convention, thoroughly understood that the canal plank reported out meant that there would be no canal legislation.

"Unquestionably," he said. "Do you suppose for a moment that if there had not been such an understanding that there would not have been a minority report?"

Mr. Platt again appeared before the committee later on a "question of personal privilege," as he stated. He said he wished to explain just what had occurred between him and the Governor in order that there might be no misunderstanding on that point.

"The Governor and I are neighbors," he said, "and we frequently have confidential talks. All I wish to say about the Governor's position with regard to this matter is that when I asked him what the anti-canal men might expect from him he informed me that he would not use either his personal or his political influence to advance any canal bill."

GOV. ODELL'S DENIAL.

Gov. Odell was seen and informed of the statements which Mr. Platt had made at the canal hearing. He seemed surprised.

"Why, such statements are absurd," he said. "I consider that the Saratoga platform absolutely pledged the Republican Party to canal legislation. In my letter of acceptance I said that the party had committed itself on the subject, and I announced further that personally I favored the thousand-ton barge plan. These statements were repeated by me in my public speeches and in my message to the Legislature.

"The statement that I pledged myself in opposition to the party platform and to my own public declarations is too preposterous to call for a reply. I probably did say to Mr. Platt that I would not attempt to interfere with members of the Legislature on the subject, but that is my position with regard to all legislation. I am not in the habit of taking members of the Legislature by the throat and telling them how they should vote.

"It is enough to say that the Republican Party stands pledged to canal legislation, and that I am confident that there will be canal legislation at this session. As to the form which it will take, that is for the members of the Legislature to decide. I expect them to do what they think best in the light of all the information presented to them.

"To-day a delegation waited on me to advocate the proposition to link the canal improvement with the good roads improvement and provide for a bond issue of $132,000,000 for both projects. I told them plainly that I was opposed to it. While I believe that the improvement of the canals and the construction of good roads are related, I do not see any reason why they should be coupled in legislation. I believe each proposition should be considered on its own merits."

President Shattuck of the Automobile Club of America headed the good roads delegation which waited on the Governor. It can be stated on good authority that it is probable that a way will be found by which both the canal project and the good roads project will be provided for at this session.

It is generally conceded here to-night that somebody was fooled at the Saratoga Convention, and the Republican politicians intimate that the somebody was Mr. Platt.

CIVIL WAR IN HONDURAS.

PANAMA, Feb. 3.—A cablegram received this morning from Honduras announces that civil war has broken out in that country. According to the dispatch Gen. Sierra, the retiring President, having refused to give up the Presidential post to the President-elect, Señor Bonilla, the latter has started a civil war.

The date of the revolutionary outbreak is not known.

The situation in Salvador is growing worse. Troops are constantly leaving the capital for the Guatemalan frontier. Nicaragua is actively helping Gen. Regalado, President of Salvador. The Nicaraguan cruiser Momotombo last week landed at Acajutla, a seaport of Salvador on the Pacific Ocean, 1,500 rifles and 300,000 rounds of ammunition which President Zelaya of Nicaragua sent for the Guatemalan revolutionists. It seems that the movement is aimed against Guatemala and Costa Rica.

Central American union will be the ostensible object of the war, which is really due to the wish of the Presidents of Salvador, Nicaragua, and Honduras to imitate Mexico's President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Disturbed conditions in Honduras, growing out of the recent Presidential elections in that country, have caused certain American commercial interests to appeal to the Government here for protection. Bonilla, who was elected to the Presidency, has taken refuge on Amapala Island, where he is organizing a force to displace President Sierra, the present incumbent, who refuses to surrender the reins of power.

In response to these appeals, the Navy Department has sent a dispatch to Admiral Casey, at San Francisco, under to-day's date, which says:

"Confirming the department's telegram of this date, you will please proceed with the vessels of your squadron to Amapala, Honduras. The department is informed that a revolution has broken out in Honduras, and you will confer with the United States Minister to Honduras and the United States Consul at Amapala in reference to the protection of American interests in Honduras."

Admiral Casey's squadron consists of the armored cruiser New York, the protected cruiser Boston, the unprotected cruiser Marblehead, and the cruiser Ranger.

A dispatch from New Orleans says passengers arriving on the United Fruit Company's steamer Breakwater, direct from Puerto Cortes, report that Americans are fleeing from Spanish Honduras in expectancy of a revolution which has been brewing in the republic for the past two months. President Sierra has been Honduras's Chief Executive for the past few years, but last Fall an election was held. The vote showed that Señor Bonilla had received 45,000 votes, but President Sierra and Dr. Soto, another candidate, contested the election and asserted that fraud had been used. Sierra represents the Conservatives and Bonilla the Liberals.

CHICAGO BANK TO EXPAND.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Large stockholders of the Fort Dearborn National Bank have under consideration a plan to double its capital stock, which is now $500,000. It is probable the increase will be made about the middle of the year.

At the annual meeting in January, President John A. King retired and was succeeded by L. A. Goddard, who had been Vice President and cashier. The interests which had been buying into the bank for several months desired to conduct it on less conservative lines.

Avoid Blizzards, Travel to California via Washington Line-California excursions, operated on "Sunset Limited." Saves $21. 1 Battery Pl., 271, 349, 1,185 Broadway.—Adv.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are particularly valuable for heavy teaming work. Ask your shoer for "Phoenix" pad with thick heels.—Adv.

MR. HAY BEHIND MR. BOWEN'S NOTE

The United States Determined to Oppose Six-Year Alliance.

Sir Michael Herbert Resents Mr. Bowen's Prompt Publication of His Reply—The Note Likely to Lead to Settlement.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It is believed here that the firm attitude Mr. Bowen took in his reply to the allies was the result of a complete understanding between himself and Mr. Hay for the purpose of withstanding any move on the part of the allies which would have the tendency to break down the prestige of the United States with the South American republics and the world at large. The United States, it is said, may be relied on to oppose effectively every effort to establish an alliance that will necessarily endure for at least six years and be a source of possible annoyance during all that time.

It is understood that Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador, took umbrage at the promptitude shown by Mr. Bowen last night in giving out his reply to the allies. Sir Michael is said to have expressed his resentment at to-day's conference on the Venezuelan situation. He asserted that the reply was given out simultaneously with the dispatch itself, and even before Sir Michael had himself received the reply and had time to read it. In fact, he said, he had actually, as a coincidence, read Mr. Bowen's reply in the papers rather than in the manuscript.

There are as yet no advices from the allied Governments respecting the nature of the next proposal they will submit to Mr. Bowen for a settlement of their claims, but there is good authority to-night for the statement that the note of Mr. Bowen addressed to the British Ambassador last night will result in an adjustment of the trouble. At the British Embassy to-day the most important conference that the representatives of the allies here have yet held among themselves took place. Mr. Bowen, of course was not present.

The conference was called to consider the recommendations which the Italian and British Ambassadors and the German Minister should make to their Governments as to the next step to be taken. As a result of this conference, the Foreign Offices at London, Berlin, and Rome are in possession of suggestions which, if adopted, will mean the success of the Washington negotiations and the raising of the blockade. The allied powers have been again requested by their representatives to consent to a priority of payment of their claims for a limited period only, and equality of all claimant nations thereafter. Mr. Bowen has stated that he is willing that the allies receive preferential treatment for one month if at the end of that time all the claimant nations be placed on an equal basis as to time and proportionate payments.

It is the conviction of one of the negotiators at least that this proposition of Mr. Bowen is eminently fair. It involves a compromise of the original request for six years' preferential treatment, but will enable them to retain a part at least of their prestige. The feeling is growing that a persistence in their present position can result only in loss of prestige for the allies and bad feeling against them not only in Venezuela but elsewhere throughout the Americas.

As a result of these considerations at the conference at the British Embassy it was agreed that a note should be addressed to the three Governments of Great Britain, Germany, and Italy, setting forth the exact attitude of the United States with reference to the powers' preferential demand, the state of public feeling here regarding it, and urging a prompt acceptance of preferential payments for a period of from one to six months.

The question of referring the one question of preferential treatment to The Hague for settlement, as suggested by Mr. Bowen in his note to the British Ambassador, came up in the conference, and it was evident at once that the negotiators were one in their opposition to calling in The Hague tribune except as a last resort. The point was made at the conference that if the three allied Governments would arrange for a compromise along the lines suggested by Mr. Bowen, they would do much to prove their claim that the real basis of their preferential demand was one of honor and not of the dollar.

The British Ambassador in a call on Mr. Bowen during the afternoon asked him regarding his proposition to refer the matter to The Hague, and it developed that Mr. Bowen was no less anxious than the allies' representatives that the whole controversy be settled here and now.

Confident that a settlement will be forthcoming at Washington in a short time is based to a considerable extent on the activity of Baron Speck von Sternburg. He has given every evidence that he sincerely wants the dispute adjusted without prolonging the blockade and necessarily incurring Venezuela, while at the same time preserving the prestige and rights of the allies. The German Government has been informed of the difficulties with which public feeling in this country has been restrained from giving outbreak to the Anglo-German alliance, and it is believed that it appreciates the necessity of an early settlement of the whole dispute.

The President to-day received a call from Baron Sternburg, and the two spent a half hour or more in an informal conversation of their Venezuelan affair. The President is most anxious that the blockade be raised at the earliest possible moment, and it is believed that this fact will have considerable weight with Emperor William.

The French Ambassador, M. Jusserand, paid an informal call on Mr. Bowen to-day. The Ambassador made it plain that while France would insist on the protection of her rights, she was anxious that Venezuela also be protected.

Citizens of Mexico also have claims against Venezuela, and that Government has asked to be put on an equal footing with the other nations when the time comes for settling up. Señor Aspiros, the Mexican Ambassador, informed Mr. Bowen that the claims of the citizens of his country amounted in all to $18,000, or approximately $90,000. Mexico adds another to the list of nations who are lined up against the proposition of the allied powers for preferential treatment.

"DEFENDS BRITISH POLICY.

The London Times Says England's Motives Are Good and Her "Conscience Clear."

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times in an editorial to-day says: "If the report that Minister Bowen will pay an amount which the allies are willing to accept as a preliminary to a reference of the question of preferential treatment to The Hague tribunal be correct, it is hard to see what further difficulties can arise to defer the consummation we so earnestly desire. The relief which will be experienced throughout Great Britain should Castro have decided to adopt a course which will free us from the obligation of continuing methods of compulsion will be heartfelt and profound.

"We are confident that this sentiment will be reciprocated no less earnestly nor less generally among the people of the United States. The language constantly employed by British statesmen toward the press, the scrupulous care wherewith we have limited our share of the blockade, ought to convince them of our moderation and the loyalty of our purpose in seeking to assert the elementary international rights which no self-respecting people could afford to abdicate or waive.

"We believe that hitherto Americans have cherished no suspicion of our motives. We trust that the sudden wave of doubt which appears momentarily to have affected some of the leading organs of American opinion will subside as quickly as it has arisen. Our conscience, at any rate, is clear."

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The first Cabinet meeting since the prorogation of Parliament has been summoned for Feb. 6. While the principal business discussed will be the arrangement of the legislative programme for the forthcoming session, commencing Feb. 17, the Venezuelan situation will be thoroughly reviewed.

Reuter's Telegram Company says it is officially informed that the attitude of the allies regarding the so-called priority claims against Venezuela has been misinterpreted, thus increasing the complications. It is explained that the allies do not insist on the precedence of their claims over others, but insist that they shall be regarded as separate, to be dealt with direct between themselves and Venezuela. Until a specific arrangement is made for the satisfaction of their claims they are determined to continue the blockade.

It is further stated that the allies do not bind Venezuela regarding the sum to be periodically paid or the time in which the debt must be paid off. It is added that there is renewed evidence that Venezuela is endeavoring to complicate matters by playing off the interests of one power against another.

ROUTS VENEZUELAN REBELS.

Gen. Alcantara, a West Point Graduate, Captures 230 Prisoners and 40,000 Rounds of Ammunition.

CARACAS, Feb. 3.—The Government troops under Gen. Alcantara, a graduate of West Point, have defeated a force of rebels numbering 900 and commanded by Gen. Ducharme. The battle occurred on the Camatagua River, about fifty miles south of Caracas.

Alcantara captured 30 officers and 200 soldiers, 40,000 rounds of ammunition, all the rebels had in reserve, and 50 animals. The remainder of Ducharme's army fled in the direction of Orituco.

On the receipt of the news of the victory prices on the Stock Exchange here jumped four points.

Since the rout of Gen. Matos and his army of 10,000 men by President Castro near La Victoria Oct. 18, the remnants of the rebel forces have been dispersed in all directions. These scattered bodies of rebels, believing, as reported by Gen. Matos's committee, that arms and ammunition had been landed, lately reunited, and to the number of about 2,000 under Gens. Rolando and Ducharme assembled at Altagracia, at the entrance to the Gulf of Maracaibo, and at Orituco, a village sixty miles south of Caracas.

Gen. Ducharme, with 900 men, advanced up the Camatagua River. President Castro sent a force of 1,000 troops against him under Gen. Alcantara, who took the rebels by surprise and defeated them after a seven hours' fight.

New German Minister to Venezuela.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—A dispatch to The Lokal Anzeiger from The Hague to-day announced that Herr von Prollius, Secretary of the German Legation there, had been appointed Minister of Germany to Venezuela.

HIGH LICENSE IN VERMONT.

People at Election Accept Law After Fifty Years of Prohibition—Majority Was Small.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Feb. 3.—The advocates of local option carried the State to-day, and after more than half a century of prohibition cities and towns of Vermont will, after March 1 be permitted to decide whether or not intoxicating liquors shall be sold in those communities.

The total vote, with seven small towns missing, is 30,588 in favor of a license law and 28,946 opposed, a majority of 1,642 for the law. The missing towns gave a total vote of less than 300 at the last election. It is a coincidence that Vermont voted for prohibition in 1853 by 1,500 majority.

The question before the voters to-day was whether a high-license local option law passed by the last Legislature should be accepted or rejected. The law was to take effect on March 1 should the people to-day accept, as they did, and on Dec. 1, 1906, should it have been rejected, giving the two Legislatures sitting in the meantime the opportunity of repealing it.

The vote was much closer than was anticipated, and the 1,600 margin in a total vote of about 59,500, surprised even the local optionists. The big cities and towns decided the question. The cities of Burlington, Montpelier, Rutland, St. Albans, and Barre, with the village of Bennington, rolled up a majority of 6,891 in favor of the law, a total that the 200 little communities were entirely unable to overcome.

As for the ultimate result, it is anticipated that small towns will exercise local option against licensing saloons in their respective communities.

SCARCITY OF BREAD LIKELY.

Pittsburg Bakers Say Famine is Threatened by Refusal of Railroads to Bring Flour East.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—The notice issued yesterday at Chicago by all Western roads to shippers that they will not receive for shipment the flour and other breadstuffs for Eastern delivery has caused much alarm among local bakers and flour dealers, and should such an order become effective a bread famine, they say, would be the result. The bakers and flour dealers in Pittsburg and vicinity do not think that the Western railroads intend to put an embargo on such a necessary as flour.

Some of the dealers say there is a scarcity of flour while others say that there is not. George S. Ward of the Ward-Mackey Company said:

"Yes, it is true that we and other bakers of Pittsburg are beginning to feel the effect of the embargo that has been placed upon flour by the Western railroads. Although this order has only reached the public, it has been in effect since Jan. 1. Our flour supply became so low four times during the past two weeks that we were on the verge of shutting down our plant, but fortunately we unexpectedly received a small shipment each time that kept us going."

Distributing Kitchens.
Cooks dispensed with in suburban homes.
DINNER BY ELECTRICITY.
All meals will arrive by electric tubular despatch system from central kitchen. Houses, in some cases, can be adapted. Selection of building sites. JOHN ASLETT, Hotel Manhattan, N. Y. City.—Adv.

Arion Society
Grand Masquerade Ball,
Madison Square Garden, Friday, Feb. 6, 1903.—Adv.

The Line of Least Resistance runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie to Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

Spring Tour to California.
Via Pennsylvania Railroad leaves February 19 by the Golden Gate Special; round-trip rate $275. Independent travel on the Pacific Coast. Apply to Tourist Agent, 263 5th Av., New York.—Adv.

RIOT IN ELIZABETHPORT

Two Men Shot When Townsend & Downey Strikers Grew Violent.

Fifty Arrests to be Made To-day—Police Reserves Against a Mob of 500 Men.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 3.—There was a lively riot in the Elizabethport section to-night among strikers and their sympathizers from the Townsend & Downey shipyards on Shooter's Island. The police had difficulty in clearing the streets, and several persons were hurt. There is much uneasiness as to what will happen to-morrow.

About two weeks ago eighty ironworkers went on strike in the shipyards because some non-union men were employed there. Twenty of the strikers found positions elsewhere. The firm showed no disposition to yield, and the remaining sixty strikers and their friends have become more excited day by day. The object of to-night's attack was Joseph Blanford, a foreman in the yards. He lives at 450 Jefferson Street, this city. Despite efforts of the strikers to make him quit work he refused to do so.

This angered the strikers. With his brother Walter, and Harry Krouse, both apprentices at the yard, Blanford landed here to-night from the boat which plies between this city and Shooter's Island for the benefit of the employes. They were met by a crowd of about two hundred. How many of these were strikers cannot be estimated. As Blanford and the two young men landed they were hooted and threatened with bodily violence. Blanford ordered the crowd to stand back, and drew his revolver. Then he started along Livingston Street toward First.

The crowd was soon behind him and he had to walk backward to keep it at bay. Near First Street one wing of the crowd had gone up the further side of the street and turned, so that Mr. Blanford had to back up against the side wall of a saloon to prevent himself from being penned in on all sides. He then fired two shots into the air to call the police. The crowd had increased to about 500. As soon as the shots were fired sticks and stones began to be thrown, and some of them struck Blanford and his two companions.

Then he fired the last three remaining shots in his revolver into the crowd. One shot missed the rioters and lodged in the foot of John Lott, the driver of a produce wagon, who was sitting on his vehicle further down the street, watching the excitement. Another shot is said to have entered the neck of a man whom the police have not yet found, and who was hurried away by friends. Whether the third shot took effect is not known.

Detective Brogan, who had been attracted by the shots, ran up and broke through the crowd. Thinking to pacify the mob he arrested Blanford and handcuffed him. The moment the prisoner was pinioned the crowd closed in and began to beat him with their fists and clubs. Brogan tried to frighten the assailants with Blanford's empty revolver, but without effect, and ex-Alderman Donnelly and Edward Burke went to the detective's aid. Burke knocked Alexander Monroe, who is said to be one of the ringleaders of the mob, grabbed the revolver from Brogan, who, however, grabbed Monroe and held him.

The mob rushed in to rescue Monroe, but Patrolmen Maxon and Beller came up at the juncture and drew their clubs. With nightsticks fought their way through to where Brogan and Burke and Donnelly were fighting. The sight of the uniformed police cooled the ardor of the rioters, and they fell back. The little party then made its way to the Second Precinct Station House, which was quickly surrounded by the mob. Word had been telephoned down town meanwhile, and the reserves were sent over to Elizabethport. When they arrived the crowd was driven from the street.

Blanford and Monroe both gave bail. Lott, the man who was shot, was taken to the Alexan Hospital. During the trouble Mr. Blanford's brother and Krouse were badly cut and bruised. Blanford also was severely hurt. Fifty arrests will be made to-morrow, say the police.

VIOLENCE AT WATERBURY.

Several Persons Injured and Many Car Windows Smashed—Non-Union Conductor Says He Was Shot At—A Man Badly Hurt.

WATERBURY, Conn., Feb. 4.—At midnight the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company as usual closed its trolley day and the withdrawal of the cars brought to the strike-afflicted city relief from the tension of an exciting day.

The day was one of many incidents. Riots of meagre dimensions were incipient at intervals throughout the day. Scores of car windows were smashed with missiles; three persons were struck with stones; a non-union trolley conductor claims to have been shot at; and a New Haven militiaman was removed to his home suffering from injuries more or less serious, sustained in an encounter with roughs. That is the record of damage.

In the midst of all the turmoil the question of the withdrawal of a portion of the militia was discussed by the civil and military authorities, and the Governor of the State was a party to the discussion. The latter, however, decided to leave the troops as they are for the time being.

A feature of the day was a mysterious attack on a bus operating under union auspices, when no trolley car was in the vicinity. From a crowd which had gathered near the Waterbury Club on North Main Street came a shower of stones. Patrick Flynn, a striker, acting as conductor of the bus, was struck on the head. Of the twelve passengers in the vehicle, nine of whom were women, two others were hit. Mrs. James Aubrey was struck on the head, and Miss Susan Coyle received a hard blow on the shoulder.

A private in Company C, Second Regiment, Robert Duncan, is the militiaman who was hurt in an encounter with rioters. While on patrol duty a stone was hurled at Duncan. Later he was set upon by rioters. He undertook to defend himself with his bayonet, when his assailants seized the gun and struck the soldier in the groin with the stock. The blow was a serious one, and to-night the man's condition was such that it was deemed advisable to send him to his home in New Haven.

The story of the gunshot is somewhat doubted. At 10 o'clock to-night a trolley car on its return trip cityward from Brooklyn via Bank Street, was driven at high speed to the car barns, where the troops are quartered. To the officer in command the white-faced conductor reported that he had been shot at, and for the moment there was some excitement. The conductor insisted that he was not mistaken. He said that as his car was leaving the end of the line, a gun was discharged in the direction of the car. The troops were unable to corroborate his story.

The day opened quietly enough and ran along until noon without any disturbance. The trolley cars were run on schedule time and unprotected by military guards. Throngs of people filled the streets during the forenoon, attracted by the presence of the soldiers. The companies turned out on parade shortly before 11 o'clock, serving to increase the crowds, but there were no hostile demonstrations of consequence.

In the police court, presided over by Assistant Judge Pensley, Michael Reep, a strike sympathiser, was sentenced to sixty days in jail for drunkenness and resisting an officer, and was also bound over to the Superior Court on a charge of breach of the peace. He is said to have thrown a stone at a car.

At noon, however, violence was renewed in the shape of stoning cars in the Brooklyn district, and a company of infantry has been dispatched from headquarters to reinforce those on guard at the point of disturbance.

Four cars were attacked with a fusillade of missiles. The guardsmen charged on the crowd and there was a temporary lull. Company F, Second Regiment, was hurried to the scene to reinforce the troops on the spot. Orders were also issued detailing on board six soldiers for each car running to Brooklyn.

No soldiers rode on the cars as guards to-night, and there were few if any passengers.

The first report of violence during the evening came from the Brooklyn district, where three windows of a car were smashed by stones at about 8 o'clock. The conductor, Gerald Mayne, was hit in the head by one of the flying missiles, but was not seriously hurt. The disturbance occurred at a point near the American Ring Company's factory. It happened only a short distance from the company's power house, where soldiers patrolled the street.

At 9:30 this evening privates of Company F, Second Regiment, (Grays) arrested two men in Brooklyn, and took them before the commanding officer, by whom they are now detained for stone throwing. As the night grew older this quarter assumed a more ugly aspect. From midnight to time to time gangs of men in varying degrees of drunkenness and benigerent in demeanor.

The crowds on the streets in the Brooklyn district were greater to-night than last night, and stone-throwing offenders found it easier to escape detention. The largest crowds gathered at the end of the Bank Street line of cars in this district, but whenever they jostled or pushed too much they were scattered by the militiamen. At 9:30 several stones were hurled at a passing car. Instantly a squad of soldiers rushed into the crowd and dragged off two of the men whom they suspected.

In the centre of the city the crowds were also large, but the police were masters of the situation and kept the people moving.

The railroad company and the trolley men's union are still at a dead-lock over the demands of the men, and it promises to be a test of endurance which may be prolonged. The strikers insist that the two discharged employes, one of whom is President of their union, shall be reinstated, that the union shall be recognized, and a wage increase granted.

The company has absolutely rejected these demands and has announced a determination to run its lines with non-union men, with the military here to suppress violence. Meanwhile the strikers' union, while deprecating the riotous proceedings of some of its sympathisers, continues to assert that the railroad company management is responsible because of its "arrogant attitude."

Contributions from thousands of workingmen and women of the city who are members of unions which have voted to support the strike, are said to have come in freely to the strikers within the weeks since the trouble began.

The striking trolley men this evening issued another statement declaring once more that they are holding firm, and that there are no desertions from their ranks. The statement expressed regrets that "political division in the Board of Aldermen last night prevented the appointment of an arbitration committee to settle the strike."

It makes drastic comment on the various positions held by Col. Burpee, mentioning the City Court Judgeship, his connection as counsel for the trolley company, and his commission as a retired officer of the Connecticut National Guard temporarily restored to duty.

An informal protest was lodged to-night with Gen. Frost against the detail of soldiers to moving trolley cars, and the General said:

"The troops of the State of Connecticut will not be used to run the cars of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company while they have passengers."

WOULD OUST JUDGE BURPEE.

Resolution Asking the Governor to Act Offered in the Connecticut Legislature.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 3.—The Waterbury strike situation came up in the State House of Representatives in an unexpected form to-day when Mr. Sweeney of Derby presented a resolution to the effect that the Governor be instructed to remove Lucien F. Burpee from the Judgeship of the City Court of Waterbury. Col. Burpee is attorney for the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company. He is also a retired officer of the National Guard, but has been ordered into active service since the militia was sent to Waterbury.

The resolution caused a stir in the House. It was laid on the table amid a chorus of approval from the Republican side, a few Democrats voting "nay."

SEVERE STORM IN THE WEST.

Chicago Has an Uncomfortable Time and a Blizzard Rages on the Plains.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—One of the worst storms of recent years has been raging in this city since early this morning, and has caused much damage to telephone and telegraph wires. It began with a fall of rain which later changed to snow, and tonight has changed back to rain.

The rain, which has frozen on the trolley wires, has caused the street car companies much trouble, and several of the suburban lines have been badly crippled. The storm has been accompanied by a gale of forty-eight miles an hour.

Many persons have been badly injured by falls, the pavements being simply sheets of ice.

Snow is generally reported between the great lakes and the Rocky Mountains today.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 3.—A blizzard is raging throughout Eastern and Southern Wisconsin. The snow is drifting badly. Railroad trains and street car traffic are considerably hampered.

LINCOLN, Neb., Feb. 3.—Gov. Mackey is on a snow-bound train between here and Osceola, Neb. It may be ten or twelve hours before the train is dug out.

SILVERTON, Col., Feb. 3.—Numerous snow slides have occurred in this vicinity during the last forty-eight hours. At Howardsville, four miles east of Silverton, P. A. Hayes, aged thirty-five years, Superintendent of the Big Five Mining Company, was caught by a slide and killed.

Fully six feet of snow fell above the timber line during a storm which began on Sunday and continued until to-day. No train has reached Silverton for three days, and none is expected for a few days more, as many snow slides have occurred on the railroad from Durango.

STORM AFFECTS CHICAGO WIRES

Telegraph Company Reports Difficulty on the Western Lines.

The storm in the West yesterday caused trouble for the Western Union Telegraph Company, between this city and Chicago. At midnight the local night manager admitted that only four wires were clear, but he added that up to that hour all messages had been sent and received. He said that the trouble was all west of Buffalo, caused by the snowstorm which was raging in and about Chicago. Toward St. Louis, he said, the snow was wet and was clinging to the wires.

The Postal Telegraph Company reported at midnight that its wires were "working smoothly."

SNOW IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Inhabitants See Flakes for First Time in Many Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—Unusually cold weather prevailed over California today and for the first time in many years the inhabitants of this city saw snow.

While snow was hardly noticeable down town, the park and surrounding hills were covered with a white cloak. No damage to fruit has been reported.

Premature Loss of the Hair may be entirely prevented by the use of Burnett's Cocaine.—Adv.

The New York Central's 20-hour train takes passengers only for Chicago. To get best accommodations it is well to apply in advance.—Adv.

DAVIS, DYING, SWORE ENGINE WAS FAULTY

Steam Hid Signals and Led to the Graceland Disaster.

Reading Railway Employes Declare the Machinery Was Sound—Survivors Tell Their Stories at the Inquest.

Special to The New York Times.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Feb. 3.—There was direct contradiction in the testimony adduced to-day at the first session of the Coroner's Jury, called to place the responsibility for the railroad disaster near Westfield on Jan. 27. The death-bed affidavits of James Davis, who was the engineer of the Philadelphia express that crashed into the rear end of the Easton local passenger train, were read, and the testimony of many railroad employes was taken.

Davis swore that the condition of his engine was poor; that steam escaped from a crack in the steam chest in such quantities that his vision was obscured, and that it was impossible for him to see the block signals at the side of the track; that the front injector broke when the train was between Cranford and Westfield, and that he had to jump up and fix it; that while so engaged the train sped past the danger signals, and that when he again looked out of the window he saw the lights on the rear end of the passenger train into which his engine smashed before the emergency brakes, which he said he applied, could stop his train.

Against these statements were the witness-stand stories of the Master Mechanic and the Road Foreman of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, and of engineers who were familiar with the engine at the time of the accident, or had been previously. These were to the effect that the engine was in good condition. That it had not been a short time previous to the fatal run, was evident from the story of the Master Mechanic, who testified to many repairs having been made on it at Philadelphia on Jan. 7, but he contended that the fact that these repairs had been made certified to her good condition on the date of the accident.

Another man, W. H. Wilkinson, an engineer who turned the engine over to Davis, promises to corroborate the testimony as to the good condition of the locomotive. He arrived too late to be heard this afternoon, but in an interview he said that when Davis took the engine from him, the injector, of which Davis complained, was in perfect order, and that he had not noticed any leak in the steam chest. He believed he would have noticed such a leak had there been one.

Asked as to the strength or delicacy of an injector, Wilkinson said:

"Its hard to break one. I haven't had one break on me during the last ten years. It is a most unusual trouble."

Several points are conspicuous in the trend of the investigation. It was shown that the Easton local, designated as No. 13, was on the main track on the night of the accident, whereas it is the custom, seldom unobserved, for that train to proceed at that place on the southern track, designated as Track No. 4; that the "not box" on the engine of No. 13 caused the train to stop, and that No. 13 had orders to proceed to Dunellen ahead of No. 621, the express.

THE POINT OF DISPUTE.

The contradicted point is as to the condition of the engine. Officials of the railroad said that if, as Davis said in his affidavit, the engine was in poor condition, he would not have been compelled to take her out on the trip had he reported the defects. Whether Davis made such a report the jury was not able to ascertain, but hopes to do so. Upon this, it appears, rests the question of the engineer's responsibility.

N. C. J. English of Elizabeth, Prosecutor of Pleas for Union County, conducted the inquisition to-day. John R. Large, general claim agent for the Central Railroad of New Jersey and John F. Conover, an attorney for the Reading Company, were the only representatives of the railroads in attendance. They took no part in the proceedings. The inquest was held over the body of John Currid of Dunellen, a telegraph operator in the employ of the Central Railroad.

Stories of the wreck were obtained from almost all of the witnesses who were in it, or had been at the scene soon after its occurrence. County Physician F. W. Westcott of Fanwood submitted the statement he had secured from Engineer Davis, which was signed by the engineer. This statement was as follows:

I started from Jersey City, going west, at 6:13 P. M., with

the "5:45 train," the one that was wrecked. On the night of the collision he was sitting in the rear car when the train stopped west of Westfield. He noticed it was an unusual place, and, looking out of the window, saw that the train was not on the track it usually ran on at that point.

He went to the back door and stood on the platform. Just then he saw a brakeman walking down the track to the east, carrying two lanterns, one with a white and the other with a red globe. He watched him and saw him turn and come back to the train at a signal of several toots of the whistle given by the engine. He thought them to be a signal from the engineer that all was ready to start up again. About the time the brakeman with the lanterns reached the steps and mounted them he saw the headlight of an approaching train, evidently bearing down on them at a very high rate of speed.

"I saw in an instant," said Mr. Martin, "that the train was on our track, and was seized with fear for myself and others in our train. I stopped only long enough to shout with all my might into the car that there would be a wreck and for everybody to jump, and then leaped from the platform. The crash came a moment later, and when I fully recovered my senses I was on the top of the high bank which I had scaled in my flight. I realized that if I did not get far away I might be injured by flying wreckage."

Mr. Martin then told of the work of rescue. Asked questions as to how long it was from the time the train stopped until he saw the brakeman walking down the track, or until the whistle blew, or until the crash came, Mr. Martin was unable to answer any of them, saying that in the tremendous excitement he had lost all idea as to the number of minutes. He said in some instances that it might have been half a minute, or it might have been two or three, or four. He could estimate no nearer than that. He testified that it was a custom that he had noticed many times, that the local took the side track at Cranford, but that it did not on the night of the accident.

Roger F. Murry of Plainfield, ex-Assemblyman, was in one of the forward cars, and told of the accident as he had seen it, and of the rescue work.

Charles Burnett of 830 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, a New York business man, told of the unexplainable feeling of uneasiness he had on the trip that caused him to leave his seat in the second car from the rear and go into a forward car just before the collision occurred. This transfer, he believed, saved his life.

Mr. Burnett, replying to a question, said his recollection was that the two rear cars were old cars and heated with old-fashioned stoves.

The conductor of No. 13, the local, John A. Day, told of the orders he had received, and of the hot box that caused his engineer to stop the train where the wreck occurred. "We left Jersey City at 5:50—5:57 was the right time, but we were two minutes late. We had no special instructions at Jersey City. At Elizabeth, the first stop, we received an order from the Superintendent, and it was delivered to me and a copy to my engineer. This order was as follows:

Conductor and Engineer No. 13: No. 13 will run ahead of No. 621 from Cranford Junction to Dunellen. No. 621 will pass No. 13 at Dunellen.

E. E. K.

"Instead of switching on to the side track at Cranford Junction," continued the witness, "we ran on the main track. We knew that the Philadelphia train was behind us, but did not know how close. At Westfield we received no other instructions, just as we were pulling out of that town I heard the squeaking, which I knew was that of a hot box. I was in the rear of the train and started forward to learn where it was. I met the baggage man, who said it was on the engine. Already the train was slowing up to a stop. When we had stopped I ran back to see about sending out a flagman, but found that the rear brakeman had gone back without special orders. He was already some four or five car lengths down the track, carrying his lanterns.

"I then returned to the engine to see how serious the damage was, and to see if I could help along any. The fireman, with a small hose, flooded the journal box, and it soon was cool. The engineer was back in his cab, and he handed for the flagman to come in—three long and two short toots. He received the signal from the flagman that he was aboard the rear steps, and started out. We had gone, I should judge, about 300 yards when the crash came."

NECESSITY FOR STOPPING.

Prosecutor English asked Day why his engineer stopped at that point; if the conductor had given orders to do so; if the engineer had a right to stop without orders from the conductor, and if he could not just as well have proceeded to the next station, and there repaired the damage.

The conductor replied that the engineer could stop in the case of so serious an injury as a hot box; that he did so on his own responsibility; that he could not have proceeded with the engine in that condition without great danger.

"Had the engineer run on with that hot box," said the conductor, "the whole train might have been thrown off the track, and the catastrophe have been greater."

"Now, it could not have been greater," said the Prosecutor.

Daniel H. Deeter, the master mechanic of three of the Philadelphia shops of the Philadelphia and Reading Railway, was called. He testified that he had known Davis for more than two years, and said his reputation was that of an efficient engineer. He told of the repairs that had been made recently on the engine. On Jan. 7, he said, he had noticed the engine in the Philadelphia yards, and had noticed that steam leaked from her cylinders. He ordered that the engine be sent to the shops and the necessary repairs made. The repairs found necessary, and which Mr. Deeter enumerated, made the jurymen open their eyes wide and look askance at each other. Among the things Mr. Deeter said were done to the engine were a crack in the back end of the left valve chamber repaired; a new head put in the back end of the left valve chamber; two new pistons put in on the right side, and one new piston put in on the left side; a new bull pin inserted; new brasses at both ends; both of the main rods filed and lined; new cylinder packing rings on all pistons; new metallic packing attached, and several other things. The engine, he said, was in the shop from Jan. 7 to Jan. 17, but he had not examined the engine personally after she left the shop, but had reason to believe that the repairs reported had been made. He said the leak he had noticed was on the left side, and he did not believe steam escaping would obscure the vision of the engineer at the window at the right side of the cab. He said he had never received any complaints of the condition of the engine after the repairs had been made.

Foreman Fiske asked if an engineer should find an engine in bad condition and refuse to take the train out and in that way delay an important train several minutes or several hours, would that engineer lose his job?

"Not on your life," shouted Mr. Deeter. "He is supposed not to do so."

Another repair, he said, had been made on the engine as late as Jan. 27, but that was to a flange or some part of a wheel, and did not have any relation to the steam chest. He did not know whether Davis had complained about the engine at the Jersey City roundhouse.

"If an engine man cannot see the signals, it is his duty to stop the train until he can see them," said the Master Mechanic. "There is no printed instruction as to this, but any man any where is responsible for the safety of himself and those behind him."

Thomas F. Foertsch, road foreman for the Philadelphia and Reading, who assigns engines to runs and in a general way looks after their condition, said that no repairs on engines were made except those reported by the engineers, as they were the only ones in a position to know the defects of a locomotive. He told how the engine, No. 27, which Davis was driving at the time of the wreck, happened to be on the express run, and said: "I am certain that she was all right, for on the two hours' trip to Jersey City she made up seven minutes of time that had been lost."

The Prosecutor requested an adjournment until Thursday at 2 o'clock, which was granted.

ACTED ON ANONYMOUS LETTER.

There were many stories floating about Plainfield regarding the procedure. In the first place there was much talk about the witnesses called at the first day's session. Prosecutor English said that he had received an anonymous letter from Philadelphia telling him that if he would call certain railroad men they would expose "some of the iniquities of the railroad." The names of these men were given, and those who were called to-day were among them, but there were others.

"I don't like this a bit," said Mr. English after the session. "Here I was told that if I would call these men they would expose some of the iniquities of the railroad, and I opposite what I had expected. Their testimony went all against us."

"Who asked you to call these men?" was asked.

"I don't know who he was," he replied. "I got a letter from Philadelphia, but it was unsigned. The handwriting looked like it might be that of a workingman."

Then there is much dissatisfaction because of the outlook for the long dragging out of the inquest. Foreman Fiske wanted the jury to sit until 10 o'clock to-night, but the Prosecutor said he could not do so, as he had a case in court in the morning and had to be back in Elizabeth. The Grand Jury, it is understood, will reconvene on Feb. 9, and as it has expressed its intention to probe the accident, there may be a confliction, as at the present rate the inquest will not be over by that time.

Furthermore, Floyd T. Woodhull, a member of the Coroner's jury, is also a member of the Grand Jury, and his services may be desired in both offices at the same time. There may be some conflictions, too, in the Grand Jury's and the Coroner's jury's work. Some fifty subpoenas have been issued for appearance at the inquest, and many of these will be wanted before the Grand Jury.

Lawyers to-night expressed their doubt of the value of the statements obtained from Davis. Neither of them purports to be a deathbed statement. In neither does the man say that he makes the statement knowing he is about to die. In fact, according to the testimony of the Coroner's physician, the man thought he might recover.

On Tuesday Mr. English says he hopes to clear up questions relating to the condition of the signals and to show whether or not the engineer reported before he left Jersey City that the engine was out of order.

While the jury was holding the inquest the body of J. Everitt Reighton, one of the wreck's victims, was being buried with military honors.

The one remaining body at the Morgue is still unidentified. County Physician Westcott says that if identification is not made soon, the remains shall not be buried in the Potter's Field, but in the cemetery at the expense of the county.

CANAL ADVOCATES ARE HEARD.

Gustav H. Schwab, Major Symons, and Others Appear Before the Joint Committee at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Prominent advocates of improvement of the State canals appeared this afternoon before the joint Canal Committee of both houses, which gave a hearing on the Boatwick-Davis bill, providing for the submission to the people at the next general election of a project to issue not exceeding $82,000,000 worth of bonds for the enlargement of the Erie, Oswego, and Champlain Canals into a twelve-foot canal available for thousand-ton barges.

From New York City came Gustav H. Schwab, Capt. W. E. Cleary, W. F. King, S. C. Mead, and W. A. Marble of the Canal Association of Greater New York, and Clarence Whitman, H. D. Dumont, H. D. Lockwood, and F. F. Woodward of the Merchants' Association.

Richard Lamb of New York spoke in favor of electric haulage. He said a smaller canal and a better system of motive power would without so great expense achieve all necessary results.

George Clinton of Buffalo denied the assertion of Mr. Lamb with reference to efficient electric propulsion in a nine-foot canal on the ground that no effective method had yet been devised. He asserted that a twelve-foot canal was needed for any mode of traction. He dwelt upon the office of the canal as a modifying factor in freight rates, and argued that the improved canal would restore the line of least resistance along which commerce would return to New York.

He was followed by Gustav H. Schwab, who analysed at great length the conditions of New York City's commerce, to show that its traffic had decreased disastrously. This he attributed to lack of adequate improvement of the canals. Lake and canal transportation, he asserted, has not kept pace with the advance in science and mechanical arts, whereas the railroads have been alert to introduce one improvement on the heels of another.

"The canal," he said, "to which New York owes her greatness is now in precisely the same condition as in 1862."

He held that the canal not only competes with the railroads and keeps down freight rates, but also greatly benefits the railroads by drawing traffic to the termini, whence they draw a large and lucrative share.

Major Thomas W. Symons of the United States Corps of Engineers spoke especially of the engineering features of the project. He said the estimates had been made so carefully and exhaustively that there could be no doubt that $82,000,000 would be amply sufficient for the work. He declared that the plan would improve flood conditions in the Mohawk, and there would be ample water supply.

George H. Raymond quoted figures to show that from 75 to 80 per cent. of all the revenues of the State were from New York City and Buffalo, and that the counties chiefly opposed to the canal received from the State vastly more than they paid.

Capt. Cleary of New York was the last speaker, arguing that the improved canal would benefit the entire State.

MATCH CAUSES EXPLOSION.

Leaky Gaspipe in West Thirty-ninth Street Stable—Two Men Hurt and Neighborhood Terrified.

An explosion which shook the neighborhood for blocks around occurred at 6 o'clock last evening in the basement of a four-story brick building at 104 and 106 West Thirty-ninth Street. The structure was occupied as a stable by Albert Piercy, special delivery agent for department stores, and about 150 horses were there at the time. In the cellar was much rubbish, as well as a quantity of fittings for the delivery wagons.

Albert J. Piercy, the son of the proprietor, determined to investigate a gas leak in the cellar. Lighting a lamp, he and two employes descended. All went well until the party reached the space under the sidewalk, where the leak was. Then one of the number, to get a better view of the faulty pipe, struck a match. The phosphorous had scarcely ignited when there was a loud report, and all three were hurled from their feet to other parts of the cellar. Piercy was thrown against the foundation wall and severely cut by flying glass. When the others, who were not badly hurt, recovered from the shock, they found him almost unconscious and bleeding freely. He went home in a cab later.

Most of the effect of the explosion was felt in the floor above and in neighboring houses. E. A. Worm, bookkeeper for the stable, was thrown from his chair and bruised so painfully that it was necessary for him to consult a physician. The floor was raised about a foot, and caught fire. Every window was blown out of the building, and the house rocked perceptibly, giving those in the place the impression that an earthquake had occurred. R. P. Dribble, a foreman, was standing near a manhole in the street when the shock came. He just missed being injured by the manhole cover, which was blown to a height of twenty feet, and landed within a few inches of him.

All the gas lights in the neighborhood went out, causing considerable excitement. In the Carleton apartment house, where many chorus girls live, there was a small panic. The women rushed out, and it was with difficulty that policemen and pedestrians induced them to return. All the frightened horses in the stable were removed before the fire had reached them. Two large plate glass windows were blown from their frames in an adjoining building. An alarm of fire was sounded, and the engine crews put out the blaze before it had gained much headway. The entire damage to the property is estimated at $500.

DEFENSE OF MARCONI STATION.

Canadian Representative Hints at Opposition from Cable Companies.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTREAL, Feb. 3.—Willard D. Green, general representative of Signor Marconi in Canada, denies that the establishment of a wireless telegraphy station on Mount Royal, 700 yards away, will affect the instruments in the McGill laboratory, as believed by the McGill Faculty. He also denies that there will be any danger from fires in case of defective insulation or that the transmission of a message will cause great noise.

He intimates that some of the Governors of McGill are very much interested in telegraph and cable companies, and that this may account for their opposition. Sir William Van Horne, R. B. Angus, Lord Strathcona, James Ross, and other large telegraph shareholders are Governors of McGill.

Christian Scientist Hangs Herself.

Miss Ella M. Fiek, a lacemaker, fifty years old, committed suicide yesterday by hanging herself with strips of bedclothes in the boarding house of Bridget Ryan, at 152 West Ninety-seventh Street. For the past year she had suffered from neuralgia and had tried many remedies to cure it. Two months ago she embraced Christian Science.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are particularly valuable for cabs and public teams. Ask your shoer for "Peerless" with the thick heels.—Adv.

URGES RELIEF FOR CITY

Controller Grout Pleads for Revenue Bills in Albany.

Present Day Taxpayers Unnecessarily Putting Aside Many Millions for the Coming Generation.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Revenue measures initiated by Controller Grout had hearings before Senate and Assembly committees to-day. Mr. Grout was here and led a body of representative New Yorkers who were present to urge the legislation. He made arguments on his measures to permit the use by New York City of the surplus of the sinking fund and to advance the time for the collection of taxes from October to January.

Among those who appeared to champion the Sinking Fund bill were Clarence Whitman, Gustav H. Schwab, W. A. Marble, S. C. Mead, Herbert L. Satterlee, H. D. Lockwood, H. D. Dumont, and F. F. Woodward, representing the Merchants' Association of New York; George F. Seward and Isaac N. Seligman for the New York Chamber of Commerce, Everett P. Wheeler, New York Citizens' Association; W. A. Doyle, John Best, and Jeremiah J. O'Leary, West End Board of Trade, and D. B. Wimot, West End Association, New York. Telegrams were received from other organizations.

Mr. Grout explained the sources of sinking fund revenues of New York City. These revenues have increased beyond expectation, he declared, and this year they will add to the fund nearly $8,500,000 more than would be required under the scientific method of meeting the city's debts, and on the expiration of obligations in 1928 he declared there will be a surplus under the present system of $300,000,000.

"Were the normal method possible here," he said, "all these revenues would go to the general fund for the reduction of taxation, and the taxation would be reduced this year by about $8,500,000, yet the sinking fund would be fully maintained and be able to meet every obligation in full.

"If present conditions are continued unchanged, the taxpayers of 1929 will get a sudden relief in taxation of over $16,000,000—to such sum will the annual revenues have been increased. They also will have suddenly canceled over $300,000,000 of corporate stock, the surplus held by the sinking fund commissioners. This will be a relief to them obtained only by the addition needlessly to our annual burden of a sum which now exceeds $8,000,000, and which is yearly growing."

In order to permit of the use of this surplus, he explained, and still comply with the law creating the sinking fund, the bill under consideration provided for the creation of new securities. The proceeds of these are to be paid into the general fund for the reduction of taxation, and they are to be issuable only to the sinking fund commissioners, and only to the annual amount by which the revenues of this fund exceed its sufficient and scientific annual installment.

"This plan apportions justly this relief to the taxpayers before 1929," he said. "It will put the surplus of the sinking fund entirely into the general fund bonds, resulting in its practical distribution to taxpayers yearly by reducing the levy, and there will be no sudden change in 1929.

"If a power to issue bonds the proceeds of which should go to the general fund for the reduction of taxation were created broadly and without limitation, then the plan would be objectionable, for that would be borrowing to meet annual expenses. But this proposed issue is carefully limited. It is thus not a power to borrow on bonds for annual maintenance, but only a power to use annually a certain excess in the sinking fund."

Mr. Grout said that the plan had the indorsement of practically all the investors in New York City stocks, of leading financiers, bankers, past Mayors, and Controllers as to its financial soundness, and of men representing the city's best thought on legal matters affecting the city. In the magnitude of relief afforded, he declared it would exceed any city legislation before the Assembly for years.

Herbert L. Satterlee, Clarence Whitman, and George F. Seward also spoke in favor of the bill.

There was no opposition to the Elsberg bill providing for a change in the time for the collection of taxes in New York City from October to January in the Senate Cities Committee to-day.

"Of all strange features or irregularities in the financial system of this city, none seems more striking than the fact that the City of New York's income from the tax levy begins over nine months from the beginning of each year," said Mr. Grout in explaining it. "The city in this period is without any resources on hand with which to pay expenses. It is compelled to go into the money market and borrow money on revenue bonds, which are redeemed when taxes are collected.

"In the budget for 1902 there is an item for interest on revenue bonds amounting to $1,212,500, and in the budget for 1903 an amount estimated at $950,000.

"In this bill it is proposed to change the law so that taxes may be payable very near to the beginning of the year. It is anticipated that this arrangement will place the city in possession of sufficient funds to finance its affairs without borrowing on its revenue bonds.

"The city would then be an independent depositor in numerous banks, and could command a higher rate of interest on its deposits. In addition to placing the city on a businesslike basis a substantial saving and gain could be had for the benefit of the taxpayers and the City Treasury."

Mr. Grout of New York advocated before the Assembly Cities Committee the bill for another Assistant Deputy Controller, another giving to the Board of Estimate power to assess for tree planting, a third providing that the bonds for new improvements should extend only over the period that the improvement will last, and others he has had introduced.

Mr. Grout did not see the Governor during his visit. He called to pay his respects, but as the Governor was very busy, he did not wait. He said that he did not expect his taxation bills to be fought by the Republicans because of personal opposition to him. He regards the passage of his Sinking Fund bill as a certainty.

NEW CIVIL SERVICE PLAN.

Senator Raines Proposes to Limit the Power of the Courts.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Senator Raines to-day introduced a bill so amending the Civil Service law as to make final the findings of the State or a municipal Civil Service Commission as to the proper classification of any office, except when a taxpayer in behalf of a person aggrieved shall appeal for a review of the proceedings.

This amendment is said to be designed to prevent the recurrence of a situation such as exists in Kings County, where the decision of the State Commission was reversed by the Supreme Court and a large number of positions transferred from the competitive to the non-competitive class.

NEW ORLEANS RAILWAY WAR.

St. Louis and San Francisco Controls the City Council—Santa Fe May Seek an Entrance.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—Over the protest of the Shreveport and Red River Valley Railroad and against the wishes of various commercial bodies an ordinance was passed by the City Council giving to the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad certain exclusive rights along the river front. The Mayor will probably veto the ordinance to-morrow.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Although the Santa Fé officials here decline to discuss the matter, the opinion prevails that the Santa Fé Railroad is seeking an entrance to New Orleans.

For several days last week a party of capitalists and Santa Fé Railroad officials visited New Orleans and were busy in real estate matters, just as the St. Louis and San Francisco people had been before them. In the party were Vice President Paul Morton of the Santa Fé, E. A. Potter, T. P. Shonts, and Jay Morton of Chicago. It is stated that a definite proposition was made to extend the Santa Fé to New Orleans.

Vice President Morton held conferences with several real estate men after making a tour of inspection of the river front and harbor facilities. The whole matter is believed to hinge on whether the Santa Fé can get the facilities it wishes.

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THE FAMOUS 1898 VINTAGE NOW ARRIVING IS DESTINED TO MAKE A STILL MORE EMPHATIC INCREASE.

NEGROES WORKING FOR CRUM.

Officials of the Afro-American Council Urge That He Be Made Collector at Charleston.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—A new factor has entered the fight for the confirmation of Dr. Crum as Collector at Charleston. It is the Afro-American Council, the leading negro organization of the country, which is taking a hand in about every fight that comes up over the race question now.

The busiest people at the Capitol to-day were officials of the Afro-Americans conferring with the Republican Senators in Crum's behalf. Bishop Walters of New Jersey, the Chairman of the Council, took the lead in this missionary work, and during the day he saw Senators Depew of New York, Dryden of New Jersey, and many others. Bishop Walters expressed the opinion that Crum would be confirmed.

"While it is true that my visit to the Capitol is in Dr. Crum's behalf," said Bishop Walters, "the fight is not made because of his color. There is a precedent involved in the case which necessitates such action. Dr. Crum is a man of character, has every qualification for the position, and, so far as I have observed, no valid objection has been offered against the appointment. The race question is being gradually solved, and we do not wish that subject lugged in this case."

When asked about the plan presented to the President whereby a committee of leading colored citizens should distribute patronage to the black race, Bishop Walters said that was being considered.

"It is true," said he, "that some embarrassment has been caused the President by some members of the race in their demands for office. We are now considering a plan that will adjust all these matters."

The general meeting of the Afro-American Council of the entire country will be held in Louisville in July, when, Bishop Walters stated, many of the present questions now affecting the colored race will be considered.

CHICAGO RAILWAY'S PROPOSAL.

Union Traction Company Outlines Terms for Long and Short Renewals of Its Franchises.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Members of the Union Traction "Protective Committee" held another meeting this afternoon to consider an outline of what the company might give for an extension of its franchise.

The committee was informed that the company would be willing to waive its claims to a ninety-year franchise and give 10 per cent. of its gross receipts for a fifty-year grant. This would also include the building of subways and the expenditure of $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 for general improvements.

In case of a twenty years' grant, it was intimated by an officer of the company to the committee that the building of a subway would be out of the question and improvements would be proportionately limited. The matter of expense, he said, would be contingent upon assurances the company would have that the city would be in a position to take over the properties at the expiration of the franchise, or, in lieu of that, what the chances would be for a renewal of the franchises for ten or twenty years after the expiration of the present twenty years.

OUTLOOK FOR PARIS GAS DEAL.

C. K. G. Billings Believes That the American Syndicate Will Get the Thirty-five-Year Franchise.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—C. K. G. Billings arrived in Chicago this morning in a happy frame of mind. Within two weeks the American capitalists who are bidding for the Paris gas franchise will know what action the Chamber of Deputies in the French capital have taken on their proposition, he said. He believes that he and his associates will be the successful bidders.

"We found that the present gas company's franchise would expire in 1906, and that it was a good proposition," he said. "So we put in a bid. That is, we have agreed to unite with the Paris capitalists in making a proposition to the City of Paris. That is really all there is to it excepting a bond of $2,000,000."

"What of the term of franchise?"

"Well, that, too, is satisfactory. The new charter will run thirty-five years—that is, when the city asked for terms on which we would make a bid, that was the term stipulated. We investigated very thoroughly all the conditions there before we made any attempt to figure with the city. They get a good price for their coke, and they get coal a great deal cheaper than we do here, especially at the present time."

RICE MILLS FOR ST. PAUL.

They Will Handle Great Quantities of the Staple to be Brought from the Orient.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. PAUL, Feb. 3.—Within a short time there will be built in St. Paul some of the largest rice mills in the world. They are intended to handle millions of pounds of rice from the Orient that the Great Northern Railroad will soon be bringing into this city. Other plants will be erected to turn the milled rice into various kinds of foods.

A man who is interested in the mills says that James J. Hill has made up his mind that St. Paul shall be the centre of the rice trade in this country. As Mr. Hill will control the rice coming from the Orient into this country, he can establish a market where it happens to suit him to do so.

Mr. Hill is now building two ships to carry this rice from Japan to America. They are to be twice as large as any vessel afloat upon the Pacific Ocean to-day.

Senatorial Vote in Delaware.

DOVER, Del., Feb. 3.—The twelfth ballot for United States Senator resulted as follows:

Long Term—Addicks, 21; H. A. Du Pont, 10; M. Ross, (Dem.), 21.

Short Term—Addicks, 10; Higgins, 8; T. C. Du Pont, 2; Richardson, 2; Peter J. Ford, (Dem.), 21.

Total vote, 52; necessary to a choice, 27; no election.

Vote for Senator in Oregon.

SALEM, Ore., Feb. 3.—To-day's Senatorial ballot resulted as follows: Fulton, 24; Geer, 10; Wood, 17; A. L. Mills, 12; scattering, 2; absent, 5.

Memorial on Mr. Hewitt's Death.

The Trustees of Cooper Union held their regular February meeting last night and adopted a memorial on the death of Abram S. Hewitt, briefly expressing their loss and appreciation of his services. Ex-Mayor Edward Cooper, President of the board, occupied the chair, and the members present were Andrew Carnegie, John E. Parsons, and R. Fulton Cutting. Mr. Hewitt was Secretary of Cooper Union and a member of the board. Both these places are to be filled soon.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Assemblymen Vote Down a Bill of Major Landon.

Taking Vengeance Because He Deprived Them of the Privilege of Using Pullman Passes.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The Assembly to-day had its revenge on Major Francis G. Landon, who represents the Second District of Dutchess County, for his action in obtaining a decision from Attorney General Cunneen that members of the Legislature have no right to use Pullman passes.

Mr. Landon had a bill on the calendar providing that Highway Commissioners in towns outside of cities and incorporated villages might contract with and perform services for such town, subject to the approval of the Town Board.

When the bill was called, Mr. Palmer, the minority leader, wanted an explanation. Major Landon explained very lucidly what it was proposed to do in his bill.

"I am opposed to a bill which permits an official to make a contract with himself and pass upon the cost of such contract," said Mr. Palmer.

"Commissioners of Highways are already doing this very thing. The bill seeks to make a general practice lawful," said Major Landon.

"How is it," put in Assemblyman Sulzberger, "that the gentleman from Dutchess wants to put a stop to the unlawful practices of some officials, and wants to legalize law violations by other officials?"

This question was greeted with applause, and all eyes were turned on Mr. Landon. It was plain that the Assembly "had it in" for him. A vote was taken on the amendment, and in answer to a few feeble yeas there were heard a storm of nays. Then it was moved to recommit the bill, and this was done amid another hurricane of yeas. This will kill the bill.

It is reported about the Chamber this morning that every piece of legislation for which Major Landon may stand sponsor will be knocked till the same way.

Assemblyman G. H. Smith's bill permitting only persons paying direct taxes on property to vote at special elections for the purpose of raising taxes was taken up, but was laid aside at the suggestion of the majority leader.

Mr. Hogaboom's bill providing that 10 instead of 25 per cent. of the total amount of a good roads contract shall be retained by the State Treasurer until after the work is completed and accepted by the State Engineer was passed.

The Senate to-day the Cities Committee reported favorably the Moreland bill gerrymandering Elmira. The Democratic Senators were recorded as dissenting. The bill went to the Committee of the Whole.

BILL AIMED AT BLACKMAIL.

Right of the Police to Inspect or Supervise Various Unlawful Places Would Be Removed.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The "right" of the New York City police to enter anywhere without a warrant on the ground that they are "inspecting" or "supervising" is attacked by a bill introduced to-day by Assemblyman Metcalfe, amending the charter relating to the duties in general of the police force.

Mr. Metcalfe explains that it is intended to stop blackmailing by policemen by withdrawing their implied right to enter unlawful places for the purpose of "supervising and inspection." Mr. Metcalfe says it is not intended to prevent raids upon places where unlawful proceedings are suspected, but only to stop visits by policemen for purposes other than arrests.

The bill removes from the list of places which the police are at present required "carefully to observe and inspect," disorderly houses, lottery offices, policy shops, gambling houses, cockpits, and ratpits.

When Mr. Metcalf was asked what was the purpose of his bill he said it had been drawn with a view to carrying out the ideas which Judge Gaynor set forth in a magazine article criticising recent police raids. He said that the effect of the bill would be to prevent the levying of blackmail by wardmen.

He was asked if Judge Gaynor had given him the bill. He said he had not, but refused to say at whose request he had introduced it.

From other sources it was learned that the gamblers' syndicate was anxious to have the bill passed. If it becomes a law raids would come to an end, it was said.

Mr. Metcalf is a Democrat, and his bill has little or no chance of being passed.

FIGHT FOR MR. BAKER'S PLACE.

Senator Platt Would Have This Railroad Commissioner Retained—Labor Unions Demand a Member.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Governor Odell did not send to the Senate to-day a nomination to succeed Frank M. Baker as Railroad Commissioner as was expected. It is learned on good authority that this nomination may be held over for some time. The representatives of organized labor are demanding that a practical railroad employe shall be selected to fill Mr. Baker's place. Senator Platt is insisting on Mr. Baker's reappointment.

A report circulated last night that the Governor would send in the name of Congressman James S. Sherman as Mr. Baker's successor was to-day denied by Mr. Sherman, who said there was no likelihood of his appointment.

Senator Hawkins, the representative of organized labor in the Senate, to-day received from New York City Division No. 105 Order of Locomotive Engineers a request that organized labor be given a representative on the Commission. A delegation of engineers from Buffalo waited upon the Governor to urge the selection of J. M. Ziegler of Buffalo as Mr. Baker's successor.

In the list of appointments which Gov. Odell sent to the Senate to-day prominent Platt Senators who supported the nomination of Capt. Joseph M. Dickey for railroad commissioner received their reward. Here are the receivers of the political plums:

Senator McEwan of Albany—Harry H. Bender for Fiscal Supervisor.

Senator Raines of Ontario—William E. Parkhurst State Commissioner in Lunacy.

Senator Malby of St. Lawrence—Theodore H. Swift, Judge of the Court of Claims.

Senator Wilcox of Auburn—John P. Jacobet, President of Prisons Commission.

Control of the Lloyds Companies.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Three insurance bills were introduced in the Senate to-day by Senator Marshall. Two relate to the associations of underwriters known as Lloyds, requiring them to report their affairs to the Insurance Department annually, and forbidding a statement upon their form of fire insurance policy, implying that it is the standard form prescribed by the New York law. The third bill permits fire insurance agents to state in their affidavit applying for a license to deal with foreign insurance companies, that they cannot get domestic insurance at rates as low as those of authorized foreign companies.

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Attention is invited to a variety of new model Evening and Street Dresses, suitable for present and Early Spring Wear.
Orders can be taken and finished at short notice and at MODERATE COST.
THE MARVEX GLOVE is shown in desirable shades for ordinary and dress use, in styles appropriate for Men, Women and Children.
This glove is made from the pick of the choicest kidskins, and is to be had only from B. Altman & Co.
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Magnificent Collection of Antique Carvings and Things Buddhistic
From Temples and Palaces of
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The attention of Architects, Decorators, Museums and private collectors is called to this unequalled Exhibit.
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CARRIAGE ENTRANCE NO. 129 WEST 41ST ST.
NOTE.—25 Fur-lined Circulars, formerly sold from $50 to $90—your choice for $40.

BARBERS ASK FOR SUPERVISION.

Assemblyman Ulmann Shows What Danger Lurks in Shops.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—More than 100 barbers, who said that they represent twenty-six organizations, with a membership of 80,000, urged the Assembly Committee on Laws to-day to pass Mr. Finch's bill for a State Barber Commission and compulsory sanitation of barbers' shops and barbers' implements.

Those who spoke in favor of the measure were Assemblyman Ulmann of New York, whose face was marked with an infectious skin disease, which he believed he had contracted in a barber's shop, and who styled himself "Exhibit A"; Assemblymen Rushi, Finch, and Prince, Martin Murphy of the State Federation of Workingmen, and Chairman Lavery of the Legislative Committee of that body.

BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

One Provides for a Baseball Field in Battery Park.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—These bills were introduced in the Assembly to-day:

By Mr. DOYLE of New York—Directing the Park Commissioner to maintain a baseball field in Battery Park.

By Mr. SULZBERGER—For a recreation pier at Seventieth Street and East River.

By Mr. METCALFE—To abolish the death penalty for murder in the first degree and providing that murder in the second degree, which is now punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary for life, should be punishable by a sentence of not less than thirty years at penal servitude.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Monday night to 12 o'clock Tuesday night.

1 A. M.—1,670 Fulton Avenue; owner's name not given; damage, $100.
10:10 A. M.—155 Ridge Street; Herman Jackson; damage, $10.
4:45 P. M.—900 Walton Avenue; John Flood; damage, $200.
5:20 P. M.—100th Street and Sheridan Avenue; damage trifling.
7:30 P. M.—2 Bowery; Morris Burch & Co.; damage, $20.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Fire last night destroyed the plant of the Chicago Railway Supply Foundry Company at West Harvey. Loss estimated at $250,000.

ESSEX, Conn., Feb. 3.—The manufacturing plant of the Essex Wood Turning Company was burned this morning. Loss, $25,000.

RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—The wholesale grocery and liquor store of L. C. Younger was gutted by fire to-night. The loss is estimated at $100,000, of which $75,000 is on stock, the rest being on buildings. The loss on buildings is entirely covered by insurance. The insurance on stock is placed at $60,000.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt., Feb. 3.—Early to-day fire in the business section of Middlebury destroyed six blocks containing two halls, a planing mill, and other property. The loss is estimated at fully $150,000. The burned buildings include the Dyer Block, Slade Block, Union Building, Pine Hill Block, McLeod Building, Smith Block, planing mill of Rogers & Walls, and a four-story tenement house owned by the Smith estate. Among the heaviest individual losers is George Marshall, grocer, and Bond Brothers, clothiers. The Western Union up-town office was gutted and much damage was done to both telegraph and telephone wires.

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Pres. Roosevelt's
Experiences in Mississippi on the occasion of his recent
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Twenty-five other features; a human interest story of the New York Horse Show; excitement of Tarpon Takings; articles on ice-sport. Beautiful illustrations.
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OPPOSE ALASKAN TREATY

Northwestern Senators Will Argue Against Ratification.

Conferences Develop This Fact—Provisions of the Convention—Tribunal Asked to Interpret the Treaty with Russia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—It became known to-day that the Alaskan boundary treaty recently negotiated by Secretary Hay and Sir Michael Herbert will encounter some opposition in the Senate. Chief among its opponents are the Northwestern Senators, who take the ground that there is nothing to arbitrate, that the terms of the treaty of 1825 are clear, and that if there should chance to be a decision against the United States this country would not accept the result.

The convention was considered in executive session to-day, when it was decided not to make it public until certain articles written in French shall have been translated. There was no discussion of the treaty's terms on the floor of the Senate, but a number of conferences of Senators were held, when the fact that opposition exists developed. While the convention has not been made public, its provisions are known.

Article I. provides that the boundary line tribunal shall be appointed immediately and shall consist of six impartial jurors, three to be named by the President of the United States and three by his Britannic Majesty. All questions must receive a majority vote of the tribunal. Provision is made for the appointment of other jurists to fill vacancies and for officers of the tribunal, including scientific experts, and agents.

Article II. provides that a written or printed case of the two parties, and other documents, correspondence, and evidence, shall be submitted to the two parties within two months of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. Two months afterward the counter-case may be submitted, but the tribunal may extend the time if it so desires. Provision also is made by the presentation of copies of evidence and arguments.

Article III. provides that the tribunal shall consider in the settlement of the questions submitted to its decision the treaty between Great Britain and Russia of 1825 and the treaty between the United States and Russia of March 30, 1867, "and particularly the Articles 3, 4, and 5 of the first-mentioned treaty." The original text of these articles is given in French in the treaty between the United States and Russia. Articles 3 and 4 of the Anglo-Russian treaty are quoted as describing the line of demarcation between Russia and the British possessions. These articles read as follows:

"III.—His Majesty, the Emperor of all the Russias, agrees to cede to the United States by this convention, immediately upon exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territories and dominions now possessed by his said Majesty on the continent of America and in the adjacent islands, the same being contained within the geographical limits herein set forth, to wit: The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America, as established by the convention between Russia and Great Britain of Feb. 28 (16.) 1825, and described in Article III and IV of said convention in the following terms:

"Commencing from the southernmost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in a parallel of 54 degrees 40 minutes north latitude, and between 131st and 133d degree of west longitude, (Meridian of Greenwich,) the said line shall ascend to the north along the channel called Portland Channel, as far as the point of the continent where it strikes the 56th degree of north latitude; from this last mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains situated parallel to the coast as far as the point of intersection of the 141st degree of west longitude, (of the same meridian,) and finally, from the said point of intersection, the said meridian line of the 141st degree, in its prolongation as far as the frozen ocean.

"IV.—With reference to the line of demarcation laid down in the preceding article, it is understood—

"First—That the island called Prince of Wales Island shall belong wholly to Russia; (now, by this cession, to the United States.)

"Second—That whenever the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the coast from the 56th degree of north latitude (the point of intersection to the 141st degree of west longitude) shall prove to be at the distance of more than ten marine leagues from the ocean, the limit between the British possessions and the line of coast which is to belong to Russia as above mentioned, (that is to say, the limit to the possessions ceded by this convention,) shall be formed by a line parallel to the windings of the coast, and which shall never exceed the distance of ten marine leagues therefrom.

"The above description is further explained by Article V. of the older treaty, which is in French in the latest treaty negotiated, and another clause of the new treaty says:

"The tribunal shall also take into consideration any action of the several Governments or of their respective representatives, preliminary or subsequent to the conclusion of said treaties, so far as the same tends to show the original and effective understanding of the parties in respect to the limits of their several territorial jurisdictions under and by virtue of the provisions of said treaty."

Article VI. provides as follows:

"Referring to Articles III., IV., and V. of the said treaty of 1825, the said tribunal shall answer and decide the following questions:

"1. What is intended as the point of commencement of the line?

"2. What channel is the Portland Channel?

"3. What course should the line take from the point of commencement to the entrance to Portland Channel?

"4. What point on the fifty-sixth parallel is the line to be drawn from the head of the Portland Channel, and what course should it follow between these points?

"5. In extending the line of demarcation northward from said point on the parallel of the fifty-sixth degree of north latitude, following the crest of the mountains situated parallel to the coast until its intersection with the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude west of Greenwich, subject to the condition that if such line should anywhere exceed the distance of ten marine leagues from the ocean then the boundary should be the British and the Russian territory should be formed by a line parallel to the sinuosities of the coast and distant therefrom not more than ten marine leagues; was it the intention of said convention of 1825 that there should remain in the exclusive possession of Russia a continuous fringe or strip of coast on the mainland, not exceeding ten marine leagues in width, separating the British possessions from the bays, islands, and waters of the Pacific ocean, and extending from the said point on the fifty-sixth degree of latitude north to a point where such line of demarcation should intersect the one hundred and forty-first degree of longitude west of the meridian of Greenwich?

"6. If the foregoing question should be answered in the negative, and in the event of the summit of such mountains proving to be in some places more than ten marine leagues from the coast, should the width of the fringe which was to belong to Russia be measured (1) From the mainland coast to the ocean, strictly so-called, along a line perpendicular thereto, or (2) Was it the intention of the said convention that where the mainland coast is indented by deep inlets, forming part of the territorial waters of Russia, the width of the fringe was to be measured (a) From the head of the general direction of the mainland coast, or (b) From the line separating the waters of the ocean from the territorial waters of Russia, or (c) From the heads of the several inlets?

"7. What, if any, exist, are the mountains referred to as extending parallel to the coast which constitute, when within ten marine leagues from the coast, are declared to form the boundary?"

It is provided that the first meeting of the boundary tribunal shall be in London. The decision is to be made as soon as possible after the arguments are concluded, and within three months, unless the President of the United States or the British King, by common accord, extend the time. Provision also is made as to how the decision shall be prepared and handed to the agents of the respective Governments.

As soon as a decision has been sent to the contracting parties, each shall send one or more scientific experts to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision. Should there be a failure of the majority to agree on any of the points submitted the representative Governments are to be notified through the agents.

The exchange of ratifications as soon as the same may be effective is provided for.

DISCUSS BYRNE'S CASE.

Republican Senators Have a Talk with the President—Hoar's Attack on Audicks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—There is strong hope among Republican Senators that William M. Byrne, the President's selection for District Attorney for Delaware, will ask the President to withdraw his name, and so relieve the Senate from the disagreeable duty of formally rejecting him. Senator Fairbanks and Senator McComas, representing the Judiciary Committee, called on the President to-day and conferred with him as to the reasons which actuated the committee in voting yesterday to reject Byrne's nomination.

Without indicating the result of the talk with the President, the Senators said the whole case was under advisement. The President did not give them a definite promise of what he would do, or if he would do anything, but they had hope that the matter might be adjusted satisfactorily.

It was learned to-day that Senator Hoar made an unreserved arraignment before the committee of Addicks and Addicksism, charging that it was the rule and the acknowledged purpose of Mr. Addicks to corrupt the voters of the State. One large and common way in which this had been done, he said, was to pay the taxes of voters so that they could vote. Hundreds of voters had no interest in voting until Addicks came into the State and began the practice of enabling men to vote by paying their taxes.

The committee has not yet made a report on the case, and it is said to be the desire of the majority that either the President withdraw the nomination or Byrne himself relieve the President of taking any action.

NAMES WOMAN INSPECTORS.

Commissioner Williams Recommends Five for Appointment to Board Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Commissioner Williams of the Immigration Bureau at New York has recommended the appointment of the following women Inspectors for duty with the Boarding Division at the Barge Office:

Miss Matilda Wichman, Hoboken, N. J.; Miss Sarah Harrison, Washington, D. C.; Miss Josephine Lassoe, New York City; Miss M. G. Beehelor, New York City, and Miss Helen A. Taylor, matron Ellis Island Immigrant Station.

These appointments will be made for the period of ninety days, and, if it is then decided to continue the service and the appointees have proved themselves efficient, they will be appointed permanently upon passing a satisfactory non-competitive examination.

MINISTER HART RESIGNS.

A. N. Beaupre, Secretary of Legation at Bogota, Succeeds Him.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Charles B. Hart, United States Minister to Colombia, has resigned that office and A. N. Beaupre, the present Secretary of Legation at Bogota, has been appointed Minister to succeed him. Alban G. Snyder of West Virginia, formerly United States Vice Consul at Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, has been appointed Secretary of Legation to succeed Mr. Beaupre. The latter was appointed from Illinois.

Mr. Hart has contemplated resigning for more than a year, as he desires to return to newspaper work in West Virginia.

STATEHOOD COMPROMISE TALK.

Suggestion That Oklahoma and New Mexico Be Admitted and Arizona Wait.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—There was again to-day considerable talk about the Senate of the possibility of a compromise on the Statehood proposition.

A suggestion which appears to meet with some favor on both sides of the controversy is that the two Territories of Oklahoma and New Mexico be admitted as States and that Arizona be united with New Mexico until the area now covered by that Territory includes 300,000 people, when it shall become a State, and that Oklahoma be admitted as it now stands, but that at some definite time in the future the Indian Territory should be added to it.

AWARDS FOR NEW CRUISERS.

William Cramp & Sons Get One Contract and the New York Shipbuilding Company the Other.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Cabinet today decided on the award of bids recently received for the armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington. Secretary Moody made public the following statement:

"The Navy Department has decided upon the award of contracts for the two 14,500-ton armored cruisers Tennessee and Washington. The bid of William Cramp & Sons of Philadelphia, Penn., for two vessels at $4,085,000 has been accepted for one vessel with the stipulation offered that the plans of the Government shall be followed.

"In view of the fact that the New York Shipbuilding Company of Camden, N. J., one of the best-equipped shipyards in the world, is the only large shipyard in the United States not now accustomed to naval work, and as this company was also the lowest bidder for two ships on the Government plans, the second vessel has been awarded to it at the same price of $4,085,000. The only bid received from the Pacific Coast was $4,365,000, which was not within 4 per cent. increase over the lowest accepted bid allowed by law for vessels built on that coast. These awards are approved by the President, as required by law."

LEAVES PARK AVENUE HOME.

Mr. Bliss, Fearing Disaster, Goes to a Hotel—No Further Settling Along Subway.

Affairs were at a standstill yesterday in the neighborhood of Charles T. Barney's home, at Thirty-eighth Street and Park Avenue, where his residence and those of G. H. Byrd, 69 Park Avenue; D. Robbins, 71 Park Avenue, and W. P. Bliss, 73 Park Avenue, have been shored up to prevent further settling into the subway tunnel.

The east sidewalk under the shores between Thirty-eighth and Thirty-ninth Streets was cleared, and the east side of Park Avenue was only obstructed as to the passage of vehicles. None of the many "tell tale" papers pasted on the shored buildings gave any evidence of further settling, and Peres M. Stewart, Superintendent of Buildings, had taken no further action.

"There is nothing new in the situation," said Mr. Barney as he ruefully surveyed his home, "the matter is in the hands of Mr. Stewart, and what he says 'goes.' But he has said nothing, and I do not know what will be done. All this talk about a hydrant leaking and undermining my house is tommyrot, and so is that about 'disintegrating and decaying' rock. It's not geological trouble. It's the tunnel, just the tunnel, and I hold that a subway can and should be built without such trouble."

It became known yesterday that not wishing to take any risks of settling with his house, Mr. Bliss is now at the Holland House.

URIEL CROCKER'S WIDOW WINS.

Attempt of Children by First Wife to Break Will Fails—Ex-Stenographer Will Get $500,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.—The sons of the late Uriel H. Crocker have lost their contest to break his will, Judge Grant rendering a decision to-day upholding the document which gives to the widow, the testator's second wife, absolute control of the half-million-dollar estate. The widow, who was formerly Crocker's stenographer, was accused of unduly influencing her husband, who it was also alleged was not of sound mind.

Under the will she may do as she pleases with the income of the estate, spending it or giving it to the children by his first wife as she sees fit. The only restriction is that none of the property shall go to any Catholic institute.

The trial, at which President Eliot of Harvard was a prominent witness, brought out that the relations of Mrs. Crocker with her stepchildren, all of them older than herself, were very strained.

The American Riviera.
Illustrated brochure descriptive of the attractive resorts in Southern lands will be mailed upon application to Town and Country, No. 289 Fourth Av.—Adv.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS

Senate Trust Plan Likely to Succeed in Conference.

Elkins Inter-State Commerce Bill Passes the Senate—General Staff Measure Is Amended.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—No conclusion was reached by the conferrees on the Department of Commerce bill in a long session to-day, and another meeting was called for to-morrow. The proposed trust amendment which the Senate committee desires to place on the section in regard to the new Bureau of Corporations was discussed, and from what was said the prospect seems good for favorable action thereupon.

The House conferrees brought to the attention of the conference the fact that there was a feeling in the House that the conferrees were going beyond their jurisdiction in dealing with the trust question in connection with this bill. The fact was mentioned that after many weeks of labor the Littlefield sub-committee of the House Judiciary Committee had reported a trust bill, and it had the appearance of unfairness to saddle trust legislation on the Department of Commerce bill and sidetrack the Littlefield bill.

To anticipate the discussion of that bill, they said, was to defeat radical legislation entirely and possibly postpone for years the enactment of a law which will deal effectively with the trust evil.

The Senate conferrees objected to the clause which the House has put on the bill erecting a Bureau of Corporations unless the scope of this bureau shall be enlarged so as to provide the machinery necessary to carry out the publicity policy of dealing with trusts.

As amended by the Senate conferrees Section 6 of the bill provides for a Commissioner of Corporations, with a salary of $5,000, and a Deputy Commissioner, with a salary of $3,500. They are to inquire into "the organization, conduct and management, and business of any corporation, joint-stock company, or corporate combination engaged in commerce among the several States and with foreign nations, excepting common carriers."

The Senate to-day passed, without objection or discussion, the Elkins bill to further regulate railroad transportation. It is one of a number of measures presented in this Congress concerning corporations, and has particular reference to railroads.

Senator Elkins, (Rep., West Va.,) author of the bill, discussed its prospects in the House this afternoon with Representative Hepburn, Chairman of the Committee on Inter-State Commerce, to which it will be referred, and also with Representative Littlefield, author of the anti-trust bill reported from the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Hepburn thought there would be no difficulty in securing a favorable report from his committee, but said that the possibility of radical amendment in the House made it questionable whether it would be feasible to attempt to pass it. The fact that the Elkins bill passed without discussion or attempt to amend has encouraged its friends to believe that a similar result may be achieved in the House.

Some of the provisions of the Elkins bill are incorporated in the Littlefield bill, but Mr. Littlefield told the Senator to-day that he would not oppose the measure in the House on that account.

The Army Appropriation bill, which went over yesterday at the request of Mr. Pettus, (Dem., Ala.,) was also passed in the Senate. The provision establishing a general staff was eliminated. Later, the independent measure, identical in its provisions with the General Staff section of the Army bill, was passed, after having been reconsidered to permit the incorporation of an amendment by Mr. Berry placing the Chief of Staff exclusively under the direction of the President.

Senator Quarles (Rep., Wis.,) continued his remarks in opposition to the Statehood bill. He spoke for two hours and a half without concluding.

Mr. Quay (Rep., Penn.,) inquired what had become of his two amendments to the Sundry Civil and Agricultural Appropriation bills, embodying the Statehood bill, which had been reported by his committee.

Mr. Beveridge characterized the action of Mr. Quay as an extraordinary procedure. Mr. Quay drily replied that there was nothing unusual about it.

There was no answer to Mr. Quay's question, and after a short executive session the Senate adjourned.

SHOT WOMAN AND SELF AT BERNHARD BEINECKE'S HOME

Waiter Seriously Wounds Banker's Housekeeper, and Then Commits Suicide.

Sweethearts' quarrels between Robert Beitlich, a waiter, and Mrs. Mary Garlin, housekeeper for Bernhard Beinecke, merchant and banker, at 26 West Seventy-sixth Street, ended in a tragedy at nine o'clock yesterday morning, when Beitlich shot Mrs. Garlin and then killed himself with two pistol bullets and a draught of carbolic acid. The crime was committed at the basement door of Mr. Beinecke's home, and a force of reserves from the West Sixty-eighth Street police station was required to maintain order in the crowd which was attracted to the usually quiet residential street.

Beitlich, whose home was at 612 Second Avenue, had known the woman for a long time, and they had had several quarrels recently. He called at the basement door at 8.45 o'clock yesterday morning, and was told by a maid that the housekeeper would not see him. Then he went away. In fifteen minutes he returned, and Mrs. Garlin went out into the space under the stoop, between the inside door and the grating leading into the areaway. The grating was closed, and the two had some conversation through the iron bars. Those in the house heard four shots and rushed out to find Mrs. Garlin the visitor and the housekeeper lying apparently dead. His first two shots were fired at her, the last one taking effect. Then he turned the pistol toward himself. Again his first aim was faulty, for the second ball pierced his right temple, tore out his eye and emerged through his nose. The laundress of the house, on reaching the scene, was too frightened for a moment to make an outcry, and as she stood speechless the man Beitlich revive enough to know he had been simply stunned by the pistol wound. Calmly, without any battery, he reached into his pocket and produced a bottle of carbolic acid, which he drained.

Mrs. Beinecke caused the servants and ambulances to beat both the uptown entrances into the house, and ambulances were summoned from Roosevelt Hospital.

The excitement did not subside until after the ambulances had taken their charges away. Beitlich died a few minutes after 11 o'clock. Having been relieved of the drink under which he had been working over the injured man and woman, Mrs. Beinecke collapsed entirely and had to be taken up stairs to her room.

For the last two years the housekeeper has lived in the Beinecke house, and it is said she has two children. The police have been unable to learn of their whereabouts, nor do they know much about the woman's past or relatives.

Beitlich was about thirty-five years old, and the housekeeper is the same age. She is described by the hospital authorities as of attractive appearance.

At Beitlich's home, 612 Second Avenue, it was said that he had worked in a saloon in the same building for several months as assistant bartender. He told his associates that he expected to marry Mrs. Garlin in March. Recently he had hinted at trouble with the woman, and a private detective named Rechle had been seen with him frequently.

PROSECUTION OF COAL MEN.

Agreement on the Submission of Points in the Indictments Reached by Chicago Lawyers.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—The retail coal dealers association of Illinois and Wisconsin this morning reached an agreement with the State with regard to indictments for conspiracy to hold up prices. A long typewritten statement was submitted to Judge Horton.

The indictments of the retail dealers, so far as the anti-trust laws are concerned, are admitted by the prosecution to be of no value, inasmuch as the association had nothing to do with controlling the price of coal.

The fight will be made under the general laws, and the accused men will be charged with conspiracy in restraint of trade. The right of individuals in all lines of business to organize for mutual protection will be the pith of the case, and the decision of the court will be of great importance to the modern business world.

ARMY OFFICER MISSING.

Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll Believed to Have Fallen Overboard from a Transport in Philippine Waters.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day received a cablegram from Gen. Davis, dated Manila, Feb. 2, as follows:

"First Lieut. Edwin E. Carroll, a passenger on the transport Ibaden, bound from Manila to Iloilo, was seen aboard 5:30 A. M., missed 5 A. M., Jan. 28, while off the west coast of Panay, and has not been seen since. Several of the officers aboard believe that he fell overboard and was drowned. Report will be forwarded by mail."

Lieut. Carroll was the son of Col. Henry Carroll, United States Army, retired, at San Bernardino, Cal.

ARRESTED ON AN OLD CHARGE.

Twelfth Ward Bank's ex-Receiving Teller Almost Immune from Prosecution.

On a charge of grand larceny so old that it almost has become outlawed through the operations of the Statute of Limitations, Jesse Paul, thirty years old, a bookkeeper, of 1,845 Park Avenue, once a receiving teller for the Twelfth Ward Bank, Park Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, was arrested yesterday by Detective Sergeant Jackson and locked up at Police Headquarters. He was arrested in the offices of a dairy concern in Sixth Avenue, where he was employed as a bookkeeper.

The charge against Paul is made by Louis Seiferd, a Produce Exchange merchant, living at 2,153 Seventh Avenue, who is being sued in an action brought by the bank to recover on the five-thousand-dollar surety bond which Seiferd had signed jointly with Bernard French, a Director of the bank.

The prisoner entered the employ of the bank in 1890 as a messenger. In eight years he rose to the position of receiving teller. Then in two days' time, it is alleged, he embezzled from the bank the approximate sum of $20,700. On March 22, 1898, he disappeared. Some three weeks later Paul was arrested in Memphis, Tenn. He was brought back to this city, where, it is said, he restored what money he had when arrested. This amounted to $5,971. He also turned over to the bank deeds to two lots in Tremont Avenue, the Bronx, that he owned jointly with his sister, and valued at $1,000 each. He then was released from custody, and the bank never instituted criminal actions against him. He left here afterward, going to New Orleans, but the police say they do not know how long he has been in town or how long he has been working for the Sixth Avenue milk concern.

STEEL SHARES ALLOTTED.

Outcome of the Trust's Profit-Sharing Plan Announced—Resolutions on Abram S. Hewitt Adopted.

At the meeting of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation yesterday figures were made public regarding the subscriptions of the employes to the profit-sharing plan which closed last Saturday night. It appears that 27,633 men subscribed for 51,125 shares, or 26,125 shares more than had originally been set aside. The heaviest subscriptions came from men in Class E, who receive salaries of from $900 to $2,500 a year. They subscribed for 29,013 shares, and the number of subscribers was 14,260. These men were allowed 90 per cent. of their subscriptions. The men in Class F, who receive less than $900 a year, subscribed for 15,088 shares and the subscribers numbered 12,170. The full amount of their subscriptions was allotted to them.

The number who subscribed in Class D, ($2,500 to $5,000 annual salary,) Class C, ($5,000 to $10,000 annual salary,) Class B, ($10,000 to $20,000,) and Class A, (over $20,000 annual salary,) was not made public in detail. There were, however, 1,203 of them to subscribe to 7,174 shares, which number is arrived at by deducting the number of shares subscribed by the lower classes from the total subscribed for. These classes, composed mainly of officials of the corporations, were allotted shares as follows: Class D, 80 per cent.; Class C, 70 per cent.; Class B, 60 per cent., and Class A, 50 per cent. of their respective subscriptions. The board did not announce what steps it would take to provide for the extra shares needed. They are to be bought in the open market, it had been previously announced, and as there was considerable buying of steel shares yesterday it was presumed that it was for the amount of the profit-sharing plan.

It was also announced after the meeting that the subsidiary companies of the United States Steel Corporation at the present time had orders on their books for over 5,500,000 tons, which were the largest unfilled bookings that they had ever had.

The board also adopted lengthy resolutions on the death of Abram S. Hewitt, who had been a member of the board.

FALES AND GARDNER HELD.

Federal Courts Take Cognizance of the "Wheat Syndicate"—Evans and Shriver Paroled.

Ferdinand G. Gardner of 235 West One One Hundred and Seventy-sixth Street, Colgate Fales, a broker of 52 Broadway; J. H. Evans, connected with a Wall Street publishing company, and Henry C. Shriver, all of whom were arrested on Monday in connection with a "wheat syndicate" scheme, were arraigned yesterday before Magistrate Pool in the Centre Street Police Court and later were turned over to the United States authorities.

In the Federal Court, before Commissioner Shields, they were charged with using the mails with fraudulent intent. Evans and Shriver, as there were no complaints against them, were paroled in the custody of their counsel, R. V. Bell.

Mr. Bell pleaded for a reduction of bail especially in the case of Fales. He said that his client had but a few days before buried his eldest daughter. All the prisoners, he declared, were arrested without speechless the day Beitlich revive enough, though

The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store The Wanamaker Store

Two Great Trade Movements Important to Every Home

FURNITURE

A Remarkable Trade Success and the Reasons for It.

BUSY throngs filled our Fourth floor all day long, Monday and yesterday, drawn by the potential magnetism of marvelous merchandise facts.

These semi-annual sales are the wonder of the furniture trade. They marvel at the prompt and enthusiastic public response as quickly as we announce them.

The reason is simple and sufficient.

WANAMAKER advertising is a plain statement of facts—strong because of the strength of WANAMAKER merchandising. Words are always backed by deeds. The merchandise announced is always here, and the public knows it. It knows, too, that every piece is worthy in style and construction. It knows that price-comparisons are never fictitious, but fixed from the lowest values of equal goods in other good stores, or at other times in this store.

There is no string to any economy—no sacrifice of character, finish, style or construction, in order to secure the saving. And there is no discounting of the stated saving in price.

There is no other such sale in the country. First, because the spirit of the WANAMAKER occasion is unknown elsewhere. Second, because there does not exist elsewhere the WILL to give *all of the bargain*, from one end of the line to the other, to the public. Third, there is no other organization that possesses the power as well as the prestige to secure such a vast and splendid gathering of high-class furniture under-price.

The spirit, the will, the power are distinctly WANAMAKER'S.

Success to us, spells Economy to our public; hence this sale grows greater each year, as the knowledge of its true significance becomes more broadly disseminated.

Making a hundred dollars buy what it would take a hundred and fifty to buy at any other time or place is the kernel of the nut—the solution of whatever mystery there may be about this great WANAMAKER trade event.

Here are more of the facts of the merchandise in detail:

Bedroom Suites

The greatest values ever offered in matched pieces of Bedroom Furniture are in this February Sale. Our regular assortment of fine mahogany bedroom suites is unequaled by any store in the country, and from these regular lines we offer the following suites. The suites contain from a bedstead and bureau, to bureau, twin bedsteads, chiffonnier, toilet table, cheval glass, bedroom table and somnoe:

$175, from $220—Two pieces, mahogany
$190, from $235—Two pieces, mahogany
$190, from $245—Three pieces, mahogany
$250, from $302—Three pieces, mahogany
$250, from $315—Three pieces, mahogany
$250, from $345—Four pieces, mahogany
$290, from $400—Five pieces, mahogany
$300, from $350—Three pieces, curly birch
$350, from $415—Two pieces, mahogany
$350, from $460—Three pieces, mahogany
$375, from $470—Three pieces, mahogany
$400, from $475—Three pieces, mahogany
$425, from $535—Four pieces, mahogany
$450, from $585—Three pieces, mahogany
$540, from $610—Four pieces, white mahogany
$1000, from $1500—Eight pieces, mahogany
$1250, from $1810—Eight pieces, Circassian walnut

Bureaus

An unrivaled assortment in all the popular woods and kinds of finish; very choice patterns are shown in Colonial designs, and the values are pronounced:

At $12.50, from $15—Natural oak
At $15, from $22—Mahogany
At $15, from $21—Golden oak
At $16, from $20—Golden oak
At $20, from $25—Golden oak
At $19, from $25—Curly birch
At $27, from $36—Golden oak
At $28, from $36—Mahogany
At $28, from $40—Golden oak
At $35, from $48—Golden oak
At $45, from $60—Golden oak
At $36, from $50—Mahogany
At $50, from $62—Mahogany
At $60, from $80—Mahogany
At $70, from $100—Mahogany
At $95, from $118—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

These useful "Chests of Drawers" are made to match bureaus or go with bedroom suites, or in styles by themselves. We show them in all woods and the best of styles:

At $4, from $5.50—Golden oak
At $5, from $6.50—Golden oak
At $10, from $12—Golden oak
At $12, from $14—Natural oak
At $26, from $25—Curly birch
At $25, from $30—Bird's-eye maple
At $30, from $40—Golden oak
At $33, from $42—Bird's-eye maple
At $35, from $50—Bird's-eye maple
At $48, from $70—Mahogany
At $43, from $56—Bird's-eye maple
At $60, from $85—Mahogany
At $70, from $90—Mahogany

Chiffonniers

At $75, from $90—Mahogany
At $75, from $100—Mahogany
At $80, from $98—Mahogany
At $85, from $110—Mahogany

Sideboards

The choicest patterns after the Colonial, the best of the new designs, the choicest Sheraton and Chippendale are represented in this stock. Many of the very best patterns are at special prices:

At $18, from $24—Golden oak
At $20, from $27—Golden oak
At $24, from $36—Golden oak
At $27, from $38—Golden oak
At $30, from $40—Golden oak
At $40, from $52—Mahogany
At $45, from $65—Mahogany
At $48, from $60—Golden oak
At $60, from $75—Golden oak
At $60, from $90—Mahogany
At $65, from $80—Golden oak
At $65, from $100—Mahogany
At $75, from $110—Mahogany
At $80, from $105—Mahogany
At $85, from $110—Mahogany
At $85, from $125—Mahogany
At $95, from $130—Golden oak
At $95, from $135—Mahogany
At $110, from $165—Mahogany
At $120, from $200—Golden oak
At $175, from $205—Mahogany

China Cabinets

The popular woods in the best styles. Some are wood shelves and back; others are wood shelves and mirror back, and others are glass shelves and mirror back.

At $17, from $22—Golden oak
At $17, from $22—Weathered oak
At $20, from $26—Weathered oak
At $25, from $38—Imitation mahogany
At $30, from $38—Golden oak
At $40, from $60—Golden oak
At $40, from $65—Mahogany
At $42, from $65—Imitation mahogany
At $50, from $75—Mahogany
At $55, from $80—Golden oak
At $60, from $90—Mahogany
At $62, from $95—Golden oak
At $65, from $95—Mahogany
At $75, from $110—Golden oak
At $85, from $125—Golden oak

Extension Tables

Tops vary from 42 in. round or square to 60 in.; lengths from 6 to 14 ft. when extended. We show 150 styles in all the popular woods and styles.

At $12.50, from $20—Golden oak
At $12.50, from $20—Weathered oak
At $18, from $25—Weathered oak
At $22, from $27—Golden oak
At $28, from $38—Golden oak
At $30, from $50—Mahogany
At $32.50, from $38—Golden oak
At $32, from $52—Mahogany
At $37.50, from $45—Golden oak
At $38, from $65—Mahogany
At $40, from $58—Golden oak

Extension Tables

At $42, from $60—Mahogany
At $45, from $75—Golden oak
At $50, from $62—Golden oak
At $60, from $85—Mahogany
At $65, from $105—Mahogany
At $95, from $135—Mahogany
At $115, from $160—Mahogany

Bookcases

The best of assortments, from small open front cases to the most elaborately carved, in many styles and sizes.

At $12.50, from $16—Imit'n mahogany
At $17, from $22—Golden oak
At $18, from $25—Golden oak
At $19, from $26—Weathered oak
At $20, from $27—Golden oak
At $23, from $35—Imitation mahogany
At $26, from $38—Imitation mahogany
At $30, from $40—Weathered oak
At $34, from $55—Golden oak
At $35, from $50—Mahogany
At $40, from $50—Mahogany
At $45, from $68—Mahogany
At $48, from $70—Golden oak
At $65, from $75—Mahogany
At $80, from $100—Mahogany
At $100, from $120—Mahogany

Mattresses

At $17.50, worth $28—White horsehair mattresses, full size, 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
At $15, worth $18—Pure black horsehair Mattresses, full size, 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
At $12, worth $16—Extra mixed hair Mattresses, full size, 40 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
At $7.25, worth $10—Good mixed hair Mattresses, full size, 45 lbs.; 1 or 2 parts.
At $8.50, worth $11.25—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, 1 part.
At $6.50, worth $8.50—Cotton Mattresses, laid in layers; full size, 1 part.

Springs

At $8, worth $10—Rabbet-edge upholstered top Box Springs; full size, for metal bedsteads.
At $7, worth $8.50—Upholstered top Box Springs, for wood or metal bedsteads; full size.
At $12.50, from $15—Upholstered top Box Springs, for metal bedsteads.
At $18.50, from $22.50—Upholstered top Box Springs, for metal bedsteads.
The above in smaller sizes at proportionately lower prices.
At $4, worth $5—Maple-frame woven-wire Divans; adjustable ends; 2 ft. 6 in. and 3 ft. wide.
At $4, worth $5—Maple-frame woven-wire Springs; adjustable ends, all sizes.
At $3.50, worth $4.50—Steel-frame woven wire Springs; all sizes.

Pillows and Bolsters

At $2.10, worth $2.45—Prime geese feather Pillows; 22x30 in., 3½ lbs.
At $3, worth $3.50—Prime geese feather Bolsters; 20x56 in., 5 lbs.

Fourth floor.

Furniture In the Under-Price Store

An assortment of Fancy Rockers and Chairs in oak, imitation mahogany and weathered oak, with wood or rush seats—

One-Third Under-Price

SILKS

A Purchase of Three Hundred Thousand Yards of Crisp New Silks Decidedly Under-Price -:- -:- -:-

SPECIAL counters on the Ninth street aisle, and the Fourth avenue end of the Main aisle have been added to the space already devoted to this remarkable display. Long counters in the Basement are also aglitter with the lustrous gown stuffs—all spic-span-new, in beautiful printings, as well as fancy weaves, and the staple blacks and whites.

And, no matter where your eye falls, in this vast exhibition, *every piece is distinctly under-price.* And the more than three hundred varieties, compose thirty-three distinctly different groups—presenting choice almost as broad as most regular silk stocks.

No matter what the purpose in mind—waist, shirt-waist suit, afternoon dress, evening gown, or lining, here are proper silks, new silks, most desirable silks, to exactly meet your wishes. Not odds and ends, not picked over patterns, not old stocks, not mussed; but new, fresh and perfect silks for as little as you could buy undesirable kinds.

It is the great Silk-buying time of the Spring season.

Here is a *resume* of the facts in detail:

White Habutai Silks at 30c; worth 40c
White Washable Habutai; 27 in. wide.

Imported Fancy Moire at 35c; worth 50c
In light colors and black, in various patterns. Fine for linings and fancy work.

Black Taffeta at 45c; worth 60c
19-inch Black Taffetas that are strong and durable. Some uneven in weave, but no hurt to the wearing qualities. "Wear Guaranteed" woven in selvage.

Pongee Silks at 45c; worth 55c
23-in. Pongee Silks, in all colors and black, for waists, dresses or linings.

Lyons-Printed Habutai at 50c; worth 65c
Fine French-printed Habutai Silks, in navy-blue-and-white and black-and-white. Small dots and designs.

Black Taffetas at 50c; worth 75c
Good Black Taffeta, warranted to wear.

White Taffetas at 55c; worth 75c
19 and 20-in. domestic and imported White Taffetas, bright and strong.

Printed Foulards at 55c; worth $1
Printed Foulards, in more than a hundred styles and colorings.

Colored Taffetas, at 55c; worth 75c, 85c
Also white and black. Three fine qualities, in a great variety of new and best colors.

Black Moire Imperial at 55c; worth $1
27-in. Black Moire; bright water-marks.

Guaranteed Black Taffeta, 58c; worth 75c
26-inch Black Taffeta, with guarantee woven in selvage; slightly uneven in weave, but nothing to hurt.

Imported Liberty Satins, 60c; worth 85c
Fine French-printed Liberty Satins, in navy-blue-and-white and black-and-white; small dots and designs.

Printed Liberty Satin at 65c; worth $1
28-in. Liberty Satin, in white-and-black, black-and-white and navy blue-and-white; all in desirable small dots and designs.

Colored Moire Taffeta, 65c; worth $1.25
Pure-dye Colored Taffeta Mousselines, moiret; all silk, in light and medium colors, including white and black. Fourteen newest shades.

Black Louisine at 65c; worth 85c
Imported Black Louisines, firm and lustrous.

Black Taffetas at 65c; worth 85c
24 and 27 in.; good, strong, durable silks; guaranteed by both the maker and us.

Shantung Louisine at 65c; worth $1
Colored Louisine, made to resemble Shantung silks. Twenty-three colors, including white and black.

Imported White Taffetas, 68c; worth 85c
Fine, black, lustrous foreign Taffetas.

Black Taffetas at 68c; worth 85c
27 in. wide; one of the best offered at full price.

White Louisine at 75c; worth 90c
Imported white Louisines.

Louisine Check Silks at 75c; worth $1
The staple and stylish black-and-white check Silks so much in demand this season; for waists and shirt-waist suits.

Printed Foulards at 75c; worth $1, $1.25
The best staple quality of Printed Foulards made in America. A very great variety of colorings and designs.

Fancy Silks at 75c; worth $1, $1.25, $1.50
Novelty Silks in white, black and colored Fancy Taffetas, black Check Louisines, gun-metal Brocades, hemstitched Taffetas, fancy striped Taffetas in light colors, Louisine and Satin Plaids, Pompadour and hemstitched striped Silks; none worth less than a dollar a yard. Most of them were $1.25 and $1.50 yd.

Crepe de Chine at 75c; worth $1
A good assortment of light and medium shades in a fine 24-inch wide crepe.

Imported White Taffeta at 75c; worth 90c
Bright and firm Imported White Taffetas. Good white silks are in very great demand and prices will be very much advanced later.

White Hemstitched Silks, 75c; worth $1
Also all black; 27 in. wide; in a selection of styles, and four styles of white figured Taffetas at the same price.

Broche Foulards, 85c; worth $1.25, $1.50
Rich printed silks that have raised woven designs beneath the printed patterns; extra good quality and designs.

White Louisine at 85c; worth $1
Imported Louisines with the correct weight and lustre; more brilliant than the domestic fabric; also imported white Moire Taffeta with antique water marks.

Black Moire Imperial at 85c; worth $1.00
A superior quality of Black All-Silk Moire; bright and brilliant.

Genuine Shantung Pongee at 85c; worth $1.25
Thirty-five-inch wide Silk, from the province of Shantung, China. Price by the piece, $18 each, containing about 19 to 20 yards.

Black Taffeta Mousseline, at 95c; worth $1.25
Twenty-seven-inch Black Mousseline Taffeta, sometimes called Taffeta Habutai. Made in Switzerland; warranted spot-proof; light weight, soft and strong.

Black Peau de Cygne, $1, $1.25 and $1.50; worth $1.25 to $2
Made in Italy from finest Italian silk; excellent qualities of the best-wearing and most desirable of any black silks.

Printed Gauze at $1.50; worth $2.50
Two styles of 45-inch wide All-silk Striped Mousseline with neat printed dots.

Semi-made Robes or Shirt-waist Suits, $25 Each; worth $50

Handsome shepherd-check Louisine Robes.
Three sizes of check in black-and-white and in blue-and-white. Skirts are cut, sewn and shaped ready for fitting, richly embroidered; material for waist also embroidered and marked for cutting, adapted to any size or length. $25 each.

A MEN'S TAILORING Proposition

Decidedly Deserving of Attention

EVEN if you prefer to have your clothes made to order, you frequently don't because you hesitate to incur the added expense over a ready-made suit.

But today, by virtue of an important offering on the part of our custom tailoring organization, the difficulty of expense is totally obviated. Several hundred men, by being prompt, can have suits made to their order, in the faultless WANAMAKER fashion, at

A Saving of $5 to $25

on our own regular low prices.

Two splendid groups of all-wool Winter Suitings, the handsomest fabrics and patterns of the year, are subject to the new prices, because we object to carrying them over:

$25 to $35 Suits to Order at $20—One hundred and twenty-five patterns of fancy cheviots and stylish worsteds, made up into Sack Suits to your measure.

$40 to $50 Suits to Order at $25—Eighty handsome patterns in fancy cheviots and fine worsteds, made up into Sack Suits in latest style.

It's an opportunity that no man who likes to appear well-dressed can afford to overlook.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

The Men's Hat Store

Presents New Spring Styles

IT doesn't take long to form a new habit, if it's a pleasant and profitable one.

Many New York men—the sort that dress well—have already formed the habit of looking to our Hat Store for the latest information as to good styles in hats.

The new Spring blocks are being shown and sold in our Hat Store today—hats from Stetson, the maker who does not follow styles, but sets them. Imperial hats, too—right abreast of the times in style, quality and comfort.

Stop in, on your way up town, and look the new hats over. Most convenient—right on the southeast corner of Broadway and Ninth. Price-hints:

Stetson Derbies, "featherweights" and flexible self-conforming, $3.50 and $5.
Stetson Soft Hats, in new Spring shades, $3.50 to $7.
Imperial Derbies and Soft Hats, in newest models and colors, $3.

Men's Hat Store, Annex, 770 Broadway.

Spring Styles in Tailor-Made Suits

THERE are people who say that the New York ground-hog didn't see his shadow on Monday, hence fine Spring weather is ahead. But no matter whose ground-hog makes your weather, it's high time to secure and enjoy your Spring Tailor-made Suit, before everybody is wearing theirs, and while you are sure of the longest wearing time for it.

Our Costume store is full of beautiful Tailor-made Dresses in the broadest variety of choice Spring styles. Prices range from $15 to $105. Here are a few special descriptions:

At $15—Suits of blue and gray mixed Venetian cloths; blouse Eton jackets; braid trimmed with stitched cloth collar; seven-gored skirt; percaline-lined.
At $19—Suits of brown and gray tweed mixtures; blouse Eton jackets with shoulder-capes; trimmed with strappings of material, piped with silk; unlined skirt, trimmed to correspond with jacket.
At $25—Blouse Suits of light and dark gray homespuns; made with postilion back; braid-trimmed; stylish skirt; all silk-lined throughout.
At $35—Very stylish Suits of cheviot, with three-quarter length coats; all silk-lined.
At $45—Suits of mixed velle; new plaited blouse jacket, sleeves and skirt plaited; all silk-lined throughout.

Second floor, Broadway.

The New RAINCOATS for Women Are Ready

THE tailoring is a little smarter than in the past—a little more of the finish you see on men's garments; but not mannish in cut, for the new coats fit the figure more gracefully than in the past—many being belted at the waist. The capes are still used—sensible idea that, to have extra protection to catch the dripplings of the umbrella, and it will not soon be given up.

The cravenette cloths you've known before, are used; also many handsome new plaid mixtures that are quite effective.

Sleeves are larger and gathered into a puff at the wrist; coats are double-breasted and fly-front; half-fitted backs; plaited and belted in Norfolk effect. Some of the prettiest coats have triple capes.

Prices, $13.50, $15, $18, $20 and $28.

Second floor, Broadway.

Pretty Dresses for Girls

At a New, Low Price

THEY are dresses that will be a source of comfort for at least a couple of months more. But to get the utmost use of them, they should be bought now.

We help them along as much as we can—they're in broken assortments and in our way—by putting a brand-new price on them—

$7.50, from $12 to $16

They are in guimpe, shirt-waist and other good styles in serge, cheviot and mixtures. There are also a few very rich and handsome regulation Sailor Suits of blue velveteen. All sizes from 6 to 16 years are here, in one style or another. And prices are reduced *a third to one-half.*

Second floor, Ninth street.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co.

JOHN WANAMAKER

Broadway, Fourth Avenue, Ninth and Tenth Streets.

PLANS FOR THIRD BRIDGE

The Manhattan to be Ornamental as Well as Useful.

Halls in Anchorages to be Larger Than Cooper Union Auditorium—Globular Lights on High Pinnacles.

Manhattan Bridge, the altered plans of which were shown for the first time yesterday, will be a structure of architectural beauty as well as one of great usefulness. In many particulars conventional lines in bridge building have been departed from, and although they are not entirely new to bridge builders in detail, they will be novel in their entirety.

Aside from the rather elaborate ornamentation, the utilization of space in each of the two anchorages, including the great public meeting halls built inside, is in the nature of an innovation. Each of the halls will be larger than the meeting hall in Cooper Union, and they are to be devoted to any public purpose that the city officials may determine. Commissioner Lindenthal said last night that the plans were ready to go to the Municipal Art Commission for inspection. After that, he said, they would be placed on exhibition in the rooms of the Architecural League of New York, at 215 West Fifty-seventh Street, together with the plans of the other two bridges spanning the East River and those of two smaller bridges that the Commissioner proposes to build.

From an engineering standpoint the construction of the towers as compared with the Williamsburg Bridge will be a novelty. The Manhattan Bridge is to have iron shafts treated as columns. There are to be four perpendicular columns in each tower. This arrangement is intended to provide for expansion and contraction in a new way. Instead of the cables being carried over saddles at the tops of the towers, the entire tower will swing on pivots near the base when the elements cause a change in the measurement of the steel. It is estimated that there will be only a slight movement at the top, and this will not be noticeable. The four columns are to be held together by steel frames, so that the entire fabric of the tower will have ample strength.

Where the towers meet the roadways there will be balconies to afford space for recreation in the Summer time. The base of the tower will have an ornamental cornice, and on the sides of the balconies are to be ornamental pinnacles. On the tops of the towers will be still greater pinnacles, raising each structure to a height of 260 feet. The pinnacles will be surmounted with great globular lamps for illumination at night. There are to be also ornamental archways running through the masonry of the anchorages.

There will be a bronze railing around the top of the anchorages, and an ample number of public comfort stations are to be underground. Four stairways will lead from the top of the anchorages to the street at convenient points.

The trusses used for stiffening on other bridges are to be substituted by link cables, and the stiffening trusses will be used to connect two sets of these. It is said this will not only give strength, but will make the roadway clear as a boulevard, affording a splendid view of the entire structure. The tracks for the elevated trains will be above the trolley road, and the promenade will be on the outside of the roadway. The driveway is to occupy the centre of the bridge.

The exact floor dimensions of the public meeting halls will be about 180 by 80, each hall being 25 feet high.

Want Plans for Bridge No. 4 Changed.

At last night's meeting of Queens County's Committee of Forty, which for years has been working for the building of the Blackwell's Island Bridge, it was agreed that by providing for widening the first floor plan of the bridge so as to include foot paths the existing plans could be made satisfactory. This would leave the railroad tracks overhead on the second story. A committee of five was named to wait upon Mayor Low and urge him to have his experts conform their plans to the ideas of the citizens.

TO PROTECT RAILWAY TICKETS.

Roads of the Country Form a Bureau to Detect Forgers, Counterfeiters, and Unlawful Manipulators.

The Railway Ticket Bureau is the name of a new organization supported by the railroads of the United States for the purpose of detecting and prosecuting ticket forgers, counterfeiters, and unlawful manipulators of railway tickets or other evidence of transportation. This new bureau was brought into being yesterday at a meeting of representatives of all the important railway systems in the United States, which was held at the Trunk Line Association's rooms, 143 Liberty Street.

The meeting was presided over by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad, and others who were present were T. W. Lee, General Passenger Agent of the Lackawanna; J. F. Fairlamb, Auditor of the passenger department of the New York Central; N. E. Weeks, Commissioner of the New England Railway Association; F. C. Donald, Commissioner of the Central Passenger Association of Chicago; E. A. Ford, General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania; B. N. Austin, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio; A. J. Smith, General Passenger Agent of the Lake Shore; Joseph Richardson, representing the Eastern Passenger Association; S. H. Hardwick, General Passenger Agent of the Southern Railroad; W. F. Prague, General Passenger Agent of the Atlantic Coast Line, and C. L. Stone, General Passenger Agent of the Louisville and Nashville.

The plans for the complete organization of the new bureau are to be perfected by an Executive Committee, consisting of one Commissioner from each railroad passenger association, which is to meet at the earliest moment. The following associations were elected to membership yesterday:

The Trunk Line Association, the Central Traffic Association, the New England Traffic Association, the Transcontinental Passenger Association, the Southern Traffic Association, the Southwestern Traffic Association, and the Southeastern Traffic Association. Owing to the absence of power of the delegates of the latter association to accept the election, it was said the matter is subject to approval of the Southeastern Association.

THE WABASH IN TOLEDO.

Gould Agents Buy Property in the Heart of the City for Terminals.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 3.—With the completion of the new five-million-dollar belt around the city, the Gould interests, controlling the Wabash, Ann Arbor, and Wheeling and Lake Erie lines, have purchased property through the heart of the city, with which they will develop terminals at a cost of $10,000,000. It is the intention of the Gould interests to lay a four-track road.

The Gould agents have carried on secret negotiations for this property, and need but a few pieces to complete their right of way. It is expected that a request will be made soon of the Council for permission to cross various streets, which with, not doubt will result in a determined fight similar to the one in which the company is now engaged in Pittsburg.

WABASH WINS ITS FIGHT AT PITTSBURG.

The Common Council Passes the Ordinance Giving the Road Entry to the City.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—The Common Council to-night passed finally the Wabash Railroad ordinance granting that road an entrance into the city, and the Recorder in all probability will put his signature to the bill to-morrow.

In anticipation of favorable action by Councils President Shimeo of the Wabash has ordered resumption on all work suspended some time ago on account of opposition to the ordinance. He announces that his road in all probability will be able to operate freight trains into Pittsburg during the coming Summer and open up passenger service in the Fall.

"BIG FOUR" IN PITTSBURG.

The Vanderbilts Said to be Planning to Build and Secure Important Connections.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn. Feb. 3.—Pittsburg is to have another large railroad. The proposed line is none other than the Big Four. For some time past it has been known that the road was figuring on entering this city, and now it is claimed that the plans are practically perfected and the finishing touches will be put to the plans at once and the work of construction started immediately.

The scheme is managed by the Vanderbilts and involves two of the roads they now own. It is proposed to build a cross-country line from Galion, Ohio, to Youngstown. This would give the Vanderbilts a short line between Youngstown and Galion and connect two of their important roads. The cut-off would strike the Big Four at Galion and meet the Lake Erie at Youngstown.

GOULD PLANS IN MARYLAND.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 3.—The Gould-Wabash interests are said to be behind the syndicate organized to buy the floating stock of the old Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The plan is to force the sale of the canal before the expiration of Judge Stakes's last decree extending the operation of it to Jan. 1, 1905.

Four years ago the West Virginia Central and Pittsburg Railway Company, now owned by the Goulds, tried to secure the canal for a roadbed from Cumberland, Md., to tidewater at Georgetown, D. C., on the Potomac. Politics prevented the deal. The canal will afford a short, easy grade route from the Alleghanies to Washington. It is certain that the Gould interests contemplate a line between Washington and Baltimore to put them on even terms with the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP PLEA.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—Cheaper light and heat for the people of Chicago will be the argument on which the civic committee will urge the Legislature to pass the Finn bills, providing for public ownership of gas and electric light plants, recommended by the City Council.

Chairman Finn of the committee says:

"Not only would the people of Chicago get cheaper light under municipal ownership, but heat could be furnished to every home at such a price as would make another coal famine an impossibility.

"Were the Electric Light bill passed the city should at once proceed to put it into operation, and as a first step should secure from the sanitary district the right to the invaluable water power at Lockport. With this cheap power not only could we light all our streets with electricity at comparatively small cost, but we could furnish electric light to the people much cheaper than rates which now rule for gas."

"Anti-Alum" Law Unconstitutional.

Special to The New York Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Feb. 3.—Division No. 2 of the Supreme Court to-day rendered an opinion holding the Anti-Alum Baking Powder law a violation of the State Constitution, as it applies to sellers who are not manufacturers. The case came from St. Louis, where the Great Western Tea and Coffee Company was convicted of violating the law by selling baking powder containing alum. The constitutionality of the law was attacked in the lower court, but the law was sustained there.

Auguste Victoria Off to the Orient.

The Hamburg-American liner Auguste Victoria sailed yesterday on her annual cruise to the Mediterranean and the Orient. The trip will last seventy-seven days. On Saturday the cruising yacht Prinzessin Victoria Luise will start on a cruise to the West Indies.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The southwest storm has moved northeastward to Central Illinois with increased energy, and rain and snow have been general from the Rockies to the Alleghanies, as well as throughout the Southeastern States. There were also rain and snow last night in New England.

Temperatures are 10 to 25 degrees above the seasonal average from the Gulf of Mexico northeastward through the Ohio Valley and Middle Atlantic States, and 5 to 22 degrees below in the middle and north slopes and the plateau regions. Reports are missing from the districts west of the Rocky Mountains.

The storm will continue its northeastward movement during to-morrow and there will be general rains in the south and snow in the northern districts west of the Mississippi River followed by fair weather Thursday, except along the lower lakes and New England, where snow will continue.

West of the Mississippi River the weather will be generally fair to-morrow and Thursday; it will be much colder to-morrow in the central valleys, the Gulf States, and the Southwest, with a cold wave in the afternoon or at night. It will be much colder Thursday in the Atlantic States. It will be warmer to-morrow in the middle plateau and the extreme Northwest and warmer Thursday in the Central Rocky Mountain region, the middle slope, and upper Mississippi Valley.

On the New England Coast the winds will be north to east and increasing; on the Middle Atlantic Coast they will be east, increasing in force; on the South Atlantic Coast brisk south to west; on the Gulf Coast southwest to northwest, becoming brisk, and on Lake Michigan high north.

Steamships departing to-morrow for European ports will have north to east winds, increasing in force, and rain or snow to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Mississippi, Louisiana, and Northern California Coasts. Cold wave warnings are displayed in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Indian Territories, Mississippi, Western Tennessee, interior of Texas and Louisiana, and at Topeka and Wichita, Kan.

Heavy snow warnings have been ordered for Nebraska, Iowa, East and South Wisconsin, Lower Michigan, the north portion of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Western Pennsylvania, and Western New York.

Frost warnings have been issued for Southern California.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

New England, rain or snow to-day, except fair in Eastern and Northern Maine; to-morrow, snow and colder; north to east winds to-day, increasing in force.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, rain to-day; to-morrow fair, much colder; fresh to brisk south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Eastern Pennsylvania, rain in south, rain or snow in north portion to-day; to-morrow much colder and fair, except probably snow in northeast portion; fresh to brisk east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

North Carolina and South Carolina, rain to-day; to-morrow, fair, much colder; brisk south to west winds.

West Virginia, rain and colder to-day; much colder and fair at night and to-morrow, except snow in the mountain districts.

Western Pennsylvania, rain in south; rain or snow in north portion to-day; decidedly colder at night and to-morrow, probably snow; brisk to high shifting winds.

Eastern New York, rain in southeast; rain or snow in north and west portions to-day; to-morrow fair, much colder; fresh to brisk east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

New Jersey, rain, to-day; to-morrow, fair, much colder, except probably snow in extreme northeast portions; fresh to brisk east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

Michigan, fair in west, snow in east portion to-day, colder in southeast portion; brisk to high north winds; to-morrow, fair, warmer.

North Dakota, fair, warmer to-day and to-morrow.

South Dakota, fair to-day; to-morrow, fair, warmer.

Western New York, rain or snow to-day, probably snow; to-morrow, snow and colder; high shifting winds, becoming north.

LOCAL FORECAST—Rain; east to south winds, shifting to west and northwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		TIMES.
	1903.	1902.	1903.
3 A. M.	22	43	42
6 A. M.	20	42	43
9 A. M.	21	40	45
12 M.	21	44	46
3 P. M.	21	47	50
6 P. M.	20	47	48
9 P. M.	17	44	47
12 P. M.	18	43	44

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 258 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	45½
Weather Bureau	44
Corresponding date 1902	32
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years	31

The thermometer registered 40 degrees at 3 A. M. and 46 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 49 degrees at 9:30 P. M. and the minimum 40 degrees at 7 A. M. The humidity was 88 per cent. at 3 A. M. and 86 per cent. at 3 P. M.

Goodyear-Akron Rubber Horseshoe Pads are the thing for robbe private rigs. Ask your shoer for the White Shoe on felt.—Adv.

BURGLARS TERRORIZE STATEN ISLANDERS

Frightened Residents Keep in Close Touch by Telephone.

Many Robberies in Last Three Months—Nurse, Watching by Dead Child, Chloroformed by Thieves.

Repeated burglaries recently on Staten Island have so alarmed the residents there that a mutual protective association has developed, with pistols, dogs, and telephones all figuring in the scheme of householders to guard their lives and property. There is an understanding that a telephone call is to be answered instantly, for none knows whether it may be an appeal for help against burglars. Failure to answer a call would bring about an immediate investigation, with the expectation of finding the members of the family victims of the thieves who are terrorizing the borough.

An early morning telephone conversation in Richmond ordinarily runs along these lines:

"Hello, Jones; anybody murdered or robbed?"

"Nope. Everything quiet with you?"

"Yes, but Jenkins's house was entered. You call up the rest of the neighbors. I've got to catch a boat."

Accordingly, Jones satisfies himself as to the welfare of the other persons living in his vicinity, tells them the news as to Jenkins, and after breakfast all parties interested adjourn to the residence of that victim to congratulate him on having escaped with his life.

Bulldogs are held in greater esteem on Staten Island now than at any time previously recorded, and the owner of a particularly savage brute is a man envied. Animals that formerly were kept in stables now have the run of parlors, dining rooms, and kitchens during the night, and any manifestation of uneasiness on their part brings an armed man to learn the cause of the trouble.

The present series of robberies began three months ago, and at first were the work of sneak thieves. During the last month, however, the depredations have been by burglars, who have profited largely in several daring "jobs."

One of the more recent robberies was at the home of E. J. O'Bryan, at 30 Central Avenue, Tompkinsville, which was broken into about a week ago. Silver and jewelry worth nearly $1,000 were taken. Among the jewelry were several pins which cannot be replaced.

Owing to the sudden death of a baby daughter on Friday last Mrs. G. A. Leavitt and her family, of Bement Avenue, West New Brighton, were prostrated with grief and neglected the usual precautions. The home was entered, and the old nurse who was watching by the body in the nursery was chloroformed. She could give no description of the burglars, and is very ill from the shock and the effect of the drug.

In one district—the old residence portion known as Grymes Hill—many of the houses have been entered. In Howard Avenue the homes of De Frees Critten, John Scott, E. Lawrence, and J. A. Siscoe were broken into. The Siscoe house, which is occupied only during the Summer, was lived in for several days by thieves. When they left there they took all the wearing apparel they could find and wrote a farewell message on the kitchen wall. Because of many robberies nineteen additional policemen have been detailed to the borough.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...7:07	Sun sets...5:20	Moon sets... ...

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:55	Gov. Isl'd...12:05	H. Gate...1:55
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook... ...	Gov. Isl'd... ...	H. Gate... ...

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 4.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	7:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Caribbee, St. Thomas, St. Kitt's	11:30 A. M.	3:00 P. M.
Cherokee, Turk's Island	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
	*1:00 P. M.	
El Rio, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Teutonic, Liverpool	8:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:00 A. M.	

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

El Mar, Galveston	.....	*3:00 P. M.
La Lorraine, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Monterey, Havana	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Montevideo, Cadiz, Barcelona, &c	.....	.....
Princess Anne, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Prins Maurits, Haiti	10:00 A. M.	.....
Saratoga, Nassau	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Tennyson, Santos	10:00 A. M.	.....

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

Iroquois, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jefferson, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Niagara, Tampico	12:00 M.	3:00 P. M.
San Marcos, Mobile	.....	3:00 P. M.
Seguranca, Colon	.....	3:00 P. M.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7.

Altai, Fortune Island, Jamaica, &c	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Athos, Haiti and Santa Marta	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Bluecher, Hamburg	.....	1:00 P. M.
Caracas, Porto Rico, Curacao, and Venezuela	9:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*9:30 A. M.	
Comus, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Coronda, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Hamilton, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.
Lampasas, Galveston via Key West	.....	3:00 P. M.
Madiana, St. Thomas, St. Croix, the Guianas, &c.	9:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
	*10:30 A. M.	
Maraval, Grenada and Trinidad	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Martello, Hull	.....	.....
Minnehaha, London	.....	1:00 P. M.
Morro Castle, Cuba via Havana	10:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Olinda, Cuba via Havana	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Pomeranian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Rosalind, Bermuda	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Saxonia, Liverpool via Queenstown	9:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
	*11:00 A. M.	
St. George, Antwerp	.....	.....
Victorian, Liverpool	.....	.....
Zeeland, Belgium via Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

MONDAY, FEB. 9.

Apache, Charleston and Jacksonville	.....	3:00 P. M.
Jamestown, Norfolk	.....	3:00 P. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting closes here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.) Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Fort Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at 6:30 A. M., (the connecting closes are made on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at 1:00 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Costa Rica, Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M., Sundays at ‡1:00 P. M. and ‡11:30 P. M. (connecting closes here Mondays at ‡11:30 P. M. for Belize, Puerto Cortes, and letter mail for Guatemala, and Tuesdays at ‡11:30 P. M. for Costa Rica.) ‡Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, via Tacoma, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡1, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Ning Chow. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡2, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer China. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡11, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Jan. ‡31 and up to Feb. ‡14, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sierra. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 8:30 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡16, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Doric. Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of China. Merchandise for United States Postal Agency at Shanghai, China, forwarded via Canada. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. ‡24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe,) New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. ‡14 and up to Feb. ‡26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. (Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (WEDNESDAY,) FEB. 4.

Anchoria, Glasgow, Jan. 24.
Barcelona, Hamburg, Jan. 16.
City of Delhi, Dundee, Jan. 18.
Chicago City, Swansea, Jan. 17.
Egyptian Prince, Bahia, Jan. 61.
Gallia, Marseilles, Jan. 17.
Iroquois, Jacksonville, Feb. 1.
Largo Bay, Huelva, Jan. 19.
Lombardia, Naples, Jan. 31.
Nemea, St. Lucia, Jan. 24.
Phoebus, Glasgow, Jan. 22.
Oceanic, Liverpool, Jan. 26.
Pomeranian, Glasgow, Jan. 19.
St. George, Antwerp, Jan. 14.
St. Irene, Hull, Jan. 17.
Tauric, Liverpool, Jan. 23.

THURSDAY, FEB. 5.

Amsteldyk, Rotterdam, Jan. 22.
El Dorado, Galveston, Jan. 30.
El Valle, New Orleans, Jan. 31.

FRIDAY, FEB. 6.

Bungaree, Shields, Jan. 23.
Tudor Prince, Sunderland, Jan. 23.

SATURDAY, FEB. 7.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Jan. 24.
Island, Christiansand, Jan. 24.

SUNDAY FEB. 8.

Brooklyn City, Swansea, Jan. 24.
Hilostrand, Para, Jan. 25.
Zieten, Bremerhaven, Jan. 25.

Arrived.

SS Algeria, (Br.) Garrick, Marseilles, &c., Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros. Passed in Sandy Hook at 1:15 A. M. Feb. 4.

SS Seguranca, Leighton, Colon Jan. 2, with mdse. and passengers and mail to the Panama Railroad Steamship Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 A. M.

SS Morro Castle, Dueso, Havana Jan. 31, with mdse. and passengers and mail to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:40 A. M.

SS Otta, (Ger.) Linchuesin, Havana, &c., Jan. 19, with sugar to W. D. Munson. Arrived at the Bar at 7 P. M. 2d.

SS Altai, (Ger.) Bussman, Sevanilla, &c., Jan. 30, with mdse. and passengers and mails to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 10:50 P. M. 2d.

SS Comus, Kemble, New Orleans Jan. 29, with mdse. and passengers to John T. Van Sicklen.

SS Benefactor, French, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Lampasas, Barstow, Galveston Jan. 28 and Key West 31st, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Zealand, (Br.) Roberts, Antwerp Jan. 24, with mdse. and passengers and mail to the International Mercantile Marine Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:30 P. M.

SS Kentucky, (Dan.) Thiedmann, Copenhagen Jan. 14, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:15 A. M.

SS Jamestown, Tapley, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

SS Svealand, (Swede.) Tampico Jan. 28, with lead and copper ore to the American Smelting and Refining Co. Will discharge at Perth Amboy.

SS Saxonia, (Br.) Warr, Liverpool Jan. 24 and Queenstown 25th, with mdse. and passengers and mail to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Amazonenss, (Br.) for Barbados.
SS Mongibello, (Ital.) for New Orleans.
SS Ohio, (Br.) for Newcastle via Gravesend.
SS Auguste Victoria, (Ger.) for Funchal, &c.
SS Vitioria, (Br.) for Sapelo.
SS Leon, (Ger.) for Wilmington, Del.
SS David, for Wilmington, Del.
SS Astraea, (Russ.) for Kingston, Jam.
SS Celtic, (Br.) for Liverpool.
SS Nord America, (Ital.) for Naples and Genoa.
SS Eastern Prince, (Br.) for Pernambuco, &c.
SS Heathford, (Br.) for Singapore, Manila, &c.
SS Arapahoe, for Charleston, &c.
SS El Monte, for New Orleans.
SS Hamilton, for Norfolk and Newport News.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—SS Minnetonka, (Br.) Capt. Layland, from New York for London, passed the Lizard at 8:50 A. M. to-day.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.) Capt. Adamson, sld. from Naples for New York Jan. 30.

SS Hilastus, (Br.) Capt. Sargent, (from New York via Norfolk,) sld. from St. Lucia for River Plate Jan. 31.

SS Sardegna, (Ital.) Capt. Montano, sld. from Genoa for New York Jan. 31.

SS Louise, (Ger.) Capt. Holbeck, sld. from Dunkirk for New York Feb. 1.

SS Kish, (Br.) sld. from Calcutta for New York Jan. 8.

SS Sellasia, (Br.) Capt. Purdy, (from New York,) sld. from St. Vincent, C. V., for Fremantle, Adelaide, &c., Jan. 10.

SS Dona Maria, (Port.) sld. from Oporto for New York Jan. 29.

SS Evandale, (Br.) Capt. Burgess, (from New York,) sld. from Algiers for Tyne Jan. 28.

SS Orona, (Br.) Capt. Oswald, (from Yokohama, &c.) sld. from Algiers for New York Jan. 28.

SS Pawnee, (Br.) Capt. Cartwright, sld. from Venice for New York Jan. 28.

SS Peconic, (Br.) Capt. Hills, sld. from Venice for New York Jan. 31.

SS Melbourne, (Br.) Capt. Ross, from New York and Norfolk via Kurrachee, arr. at Port Say Jan. 13.

SS Hesperia, (Br.) Capt. Blake, from New York, arr. at Naples yesterday.

SS Grecian Prince, (Br.) Capt. McMillan, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New York Jan. 31.

SS Bratsberg, (Nor.) Capt. Bjennes, from New York for Barbados and Demerara, arr. at St. Kitts yesterday.

SS British Empire, (Br.) Capt. O'Hagen, from New York for Antwerp, passed the Lizard today.

CAMERDEN & FORSTER

Will Remove May First.

Prior to removal we purpose to effect the disposal of the goods in our present store by reducing prices with little regard for cost or real value.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, NOVELTIES, JEWELRY, STATUARY, LEATHER WARES, BRONZES, SILVERWARE, STATIONERY, &c.

Now at 273 FIFTH AVENUE, Near 30th St.

After May 1st, 450 Fifth Avenue, west side, at 40th Street.

The Eighth Floor Restaurant supplies the best edibles and season's delicacies at modest cost.

Sixth Avenue, 19th to 20th St.

SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO.

Supplying your needs by mail is easy enough if we are the source of supply. Try it.

Our First February Furniture Sale.

Fifth Floor.

The importance of this Furniture Sale cannot be measured until you come, see the goods and note the prices. Its magnitude cannot be realized unless you carefully weigh the following facts:—

First, that the entire fifth floor of our building holds only about one-sixth of the goods represented in this Sale.

Second, that plans for this event were begun almost a year ago.

Third, that in addition to keeping several factories busy for a considerable length of time with our orders, we purchased the surplus stock of three of the best manufacturers.

Fourth, that in variety and novelty of designs the present offering has never been equalled.

We could cite numerous other reasons why this Sale is so all-important—why it holds great attraction for everybody interested in Furniture, why it should appeal to all economists, great value seekers and lovers of the artistic and beautiful.

Prices Average One-Third Below the Regular,

and in some instances one-half is all you pay. No matter what the price, bear in mind that every piece of Furniture on our floor is new, fashionable and worthful in every respect.

Bookcases.

Open Bookcases, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 4 feet 8 inches high; 4 shelves, finished in weathered oak or mahogany; value $9.00 ..... $7.50

Bookcases with glass doors, 2 feet 3 inches wide, 4 feet high, finished in golden or weathered oak; value $12.00, $9.50

Bookcases with sliding glass doors, 4 feet wide, 5 feet high, finished in golden oak or mahogany; value $24.00, $19.00

Bookcases with sliding doors, leaded glass, 4 feet wide and 4 feet high, finished in golden or weathered oak; value $33.00 ..... $27.50

Bookcases, 5 feet wide, 5 feet high, three doors, quartered golden oak, highly polished; value $42.00 ..... $35.00

Mahogany finished Bookcase, very handsome designs, 5 feet wide, 5 feet high, leaded glass sliding doors; value $53.00 ..... $46.50

Solid Mahogany Bookcases, hand carved columns, carved feet, three glass doors, with wood lattice, size 6 feet wide, 5 feet high; value $88.00, $75.00

Golden oak Bookcases, three drawers in base, handsomely carved base and top, claw feet, very handsome designs; value $124.00 ..... $102.00

Bookcases, solid mahogany, heavy hand carving, sizes 6 feet wide, 5 feet 10 inches high, three doors, centre door swell front, heavy claw feet, drawers in base; value $152.00 ..... $125.00

Weather oak Bookcases, wax finish, sizes 6 feet wide, 5 feet 8 inches high, heavy hand carved posts, with handsome carved figures supporting top of case, leaded glass doors, heavy claw feet; value $156.00, $134.00

Desks with Bookcase Tops.

Solid mahogany Desk and Bookcase combined, 2 feet 10 inches wide, 6 feet high, glass doors with wood lattice in case; value $63.00 ..... $50.00

Handsome Desk and Bookcase, solid mahogany, 2 feet 10 inches wide, 6 feet high, wood lattice doors, heavy claw feet, three drawers; value $71.00 ..... $57.50

Solid mahogany Bookcase and Desk, 3 feet wide, 6 feet high, four drawers, glass doors, with lattice work; very handsome; value $79.00 ..... $65.00

Colonial Desk and Bookcase, solid mahogany, piano polish, very heavily carved feet; value $109.00 ..... $87.50

Solid mahogany Bookcase, hand carved posts, heavy claw feet, patent slides on desks, glass knobs on drawers; value $142.00 ..... $118.00

Metal Beds and Beddings.

Brass Bedsteads, 1⅝ inch continuous bent posts, extra heavy filling, large spindle; best lacquer, perfect construction; can be had in 3 feet, 3 feet 6 inches and 4 feet sizes only; value $32.50 ..... $24.50

Handsome Brass Bedsteads, 2 inch posts, 1 inch top rod, ⅝ inch filling, extra large husks and vases, extended foot rail, the finish and construction is perfect, can be had in all sizes; value $35.00 ..... $28.00

Brass Bedsteads, 1⅝ inch posts, solid T ball construction, bow foot; extra heavy husks and vases, can be had in all sizes; value $33.50 ..... $26.50

Brass Bedsteads, 1⅝ inch continuous bent posts, T ball points, scroll panels in head and foot, extra heavy mounts; value $48.00 ..... $35.00

Brass Bedsteads, in all the latest styles, and ranging in prices up to $210.00

White Enamelled Bedsteads, with brass trimmings, 1¼ inch posts, extended foot rail, bow or straight foot, heavy brass mounts and vases, all sizes; value $9.50 ..... $6.75

White Enamelled Bedsteads, 1¼ inch posts, bow foot, brass rings and spindles, extra heavy brass top rail; can be had in all sizes; value $14.00 ..... $8.50

Metal Bedsteads, 1¼ inch continuous bent posts, Colonial style, extra heavy fillings, gold chills, finished in white, olive, blue, green and ivory; 2 sizes only, 4 feet and 4 feet 6 inches; value $12.50 ..... $8.75

Metal Bedsteads, Empire styles, 1¼ inch posts, extra heavy chills, all brass fillings, extended foot rails, finished in ivory and gold, moss green and gold, copper and gold and bronze; value $22.50 ..... $15.00

Mattresses, made from improved South American hair, full 40 lbs., one or two parts, covered in best ticking; value $16.50 ..... $12.50

Mattresses, made from black South American hair, full 40 lbs., one or two parts; your choice of best tickings; value $21.00 ..... $16.50

Our special Mattress, made from long gray drawings, full 40 lbs., one or two parts; your choice of best tickings; value $30.00 ..... $22.50

Upholstered Springs, to fit metal beds, all hair top, best springs, best ticking; value $12.50 ..... $10.50

Same Spring with rabbit edge; value $15.50 ..... $12.50

We Are Now Holding Our First Great Sale of Housefurnishings At Prices of Much Interest.

Basement.

It is an event out of the ordinary, comprehending the very best goods, at attractively low prices.

To-day we direct special attention to Woodenware, embracing the best products of the wood turner's art, in the various shapes needed for the housewife's outfit.

Step Ladders, hard wood, pail shelf; 3 feet, 30c.; 4 feet, 40c.; 5 feet..50

Ironing Boards, well shaped, one piece poplar; 3½ feet, 29c.; 4 feet, 37c.; 4½ feet 42

Chopping Bowls, selected, smooth turned maple, 5c. and 9

Clear Virginia cedar Wash Tubs; No. 1, 50c.; No. 2, 70c.; No. 3 98

Pastry Moulding Boards, cleated ends, best quality; 20 inch, 24c.; 22 inch, 28c.; 24 inch 32

Butler's Pantry Trays $1.69

Folding Pantry Step Chairs 88

Invalid Serving Trays .....

CYCLE CIRCUIT ASSURED

N. C. A. Approves Project at Annual Meeting in This City.

Track Owners Form an Organization and Arrange for a Twelve-Track Circuit—Committees Appointed.

Action was taken at the annual meeting of the National Cycling Association, held at the Astor House yesterday, which will result in the establishment of a National circuit for motor-paced cycle racing during the coming season, and consequently in the official determination of a National championship in that class of cycle racing. This will do away with the conflict of claims of rival riders, which has been such a nuisance in the past, and is expected to increase public interest in consequence. Moreover, it will assure greater compensation to the riders, both in a larger number of races and a greater value of prizes.

This action was in the form of the following resolution, offered by Chairman A. G. Batchelder of the Board of Control, and passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the middle distance professional championship for 1903 be decided upon a paced circuit, and the Board of Control is instructed to confer and assist the tracks in the arrangement of such a circuit.

Following the passage of this resolution the track owners held a meeting, formed an organization under the title of the National Paced Circuit, and appointed the following committee to arrange the circuit for the coming season: Col. F. R. Wendelschaefer, Providence Coliseum, Providence, R. I.; E. F. Damon, Charles River Park, Boston, Mass.; James C. Kennedy, Madison Square Garden, New York City; C. R. Klosterman, Baltimore Coliseum, Baltimore, Md.

This committee was given full power in all matters pertaining to the arrangement of the proposed National circuit, and it will hold a meeting at the Hotel Thorndike in Boston on Feb. 16 to select the tracks which will compose the circuit, arrange the schedule, and make other arrangements. The tracks which will be included in the circuit will be selected from the following thirteen, which were represented at the track owners' meeting: Charles River Park, Revere Beach, Worcester, Lowell and Springfield, Mass.; Providence, R. I.; Hartford and New Haven, Conn.; New York, Atlantic City, N. J.; Philadelphia and Pittsburg, Penn.; Baltimore, Md., and Washington, D. C. In addition a theatrical manager of Richmond, Va., who is planning to build a track in that city, was present.

Aside at present planned, there will be tracks in the circuit, of which probably six will be in New England and the other six in this city, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and neighboring cities. There will be twelve riders and three substitutes in the circuit, and all the men have any championship possibilities will be given a chance. One or two foreign riders may be included in the number. The substitutes will replace regular riders who may be ill or injured, so that races need be postponed.

There will be three men in each race, and points will be awarded as follows: To the winner, 3 points; to the second man, 2 points, and to the third man, 1 point. Substitutes will receive such money prizes as they may win, but the points won will go to the credit of the riders they represent. The schedule will be arranged so that every man will have from twenty-four to thirty-six races during the season, according to its length, and will meet every other rider several times. The circuit will begin on June 1 and will last until the end of August. In addition to the regular race prizes, the first five men at the end of the season will receive circuit prizes in proportion to the number of points each has scored. These circuit prizes will be paid from a fund which will be formed by setting aside 5 per cent. of the gross receipts of every circuit race meet, whether a financial success or not.

At the general meeting the following tracks and clubs were represented: Massachusetts Athletic Association, (Charles River Park,) Revere Cycle Track, Providence Coliseum, Springfield Coliseum, New Haven Coliseum, Hartford Coliseum, New Jersey Bicycle Track, Vailsburg, N. J.; Buffalo Athletic Field, Pittsburg Coliseum, Atlantic City Coliseum, Baltimore Coliseum, Washington Coliseum, Atlanta Coliseum, Salt Palace Coliseum, Salt Lake City; Spindle City Wheelmen, Lowell, Mass.; Green-wich Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Century Road Club Association, Seventy-fourth Regiment Athletic Association of Buffalo, Sixty-fifth Regiment Athletic Association of Buffalo, Kennedy-Powers Company, and the American Cyclists' Racing Union.

The report of the Board of Control of the National Cycling Association showed the sport to be in a prosperous condition, with a bright outlook for the coming season. The election of officers resulted as follows: President—C. B. Bloemecke, Newark, N. J.; First Vice President—F. R. Wendelschaefer, Providence, R. I.; Second Vice President—F. T. Powers, Jersey City; Secretary—R. A. Van Dyke, Century Road Club Association, New York City; Board of Control—A. G. Batchelder, Chairman, New York City; R. F. Kelsey, Boston, Mass.; N. E. Turgeon, Buffalo, N. Y.; C. Ross Klosterman, Baltimore, Md.; Harry Hartley, Jacksonville, Fla. Special Representatives—Rocky Mountain District, John M. Sharp, Salt Lake City; Pacific Coast District, C. W. Carpenter, San Francisco, Cal.; American Racing Cyclists' Union, O. S. Kimble. Board of Appeals—Abbott Bassett, League of American Wheelmen, Boston, Mass.; M. L. Bridgman, New York Athletic Club, New York City; Horace B. Fogel, Philadelphia, Penn.; S. A. Miles, Chicago, Ill.; Albert Mott, Baltimore, Md.

The last two names on the Board of Control are new, neither the Rocky Mountain district nor the Pacific Coast having been represented on the board before.

DATE FOR AUTOMOBILE RACE.

Contest for Bennett Trophy Set for July 9 Over Roads in Ireland.

According to a communication received yesterday by the Racing Committee of the Automobile Club of America from the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland it has been decided by the latter organization to hold the next race for the Bennett International Automobile Racing Cup, in which the Automobile Club of America will be represented by a team for the first time in the history of the event, on Thursday, July 9, over a course of 126 miles over Irish roads. Of this distance all but ten miles is traversed but once, the last ten miles being over a portion of the route already traveled, but in the same direction, so that there will be no conflict between leaders and stragglers in any event. The roads are said to be better than those over which the last cup race was held in France.

Permission to hold the race over this course in Ireland is yet to be obtained, but the Automobile Club of Great Britain and Ireland is confident there will be no difficulty on that point. In case of a refusal, however, the race will be held in France, in connection with the Paris-Madrid contest on May 21, or possibly in Belgium in connection with the Circuit des Ardennes.

The Automobile Club of America was requested to state whether the proposed date and course are satisfactory to it, and a reply was sent yesterday to the effect that the American club would prefer to have the race held over British roads rather than in either France or Belgium, and that the date of July 9 would be much more satisfactory than that of the Paris-Madrid race, which, coming in May, would be too early to be convenient to the American automobilists.

The Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America also had a meeting at the clubhouse during the afternoon, and elected fourteen active members.

Harness Races on Ice Track.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Feb. 3.—The second day's ice racing at Ottawa was well attended. Track good; weather bright. Summary:

2:30 Pace.
Gerald (Wall and O'Neil,) Ottawa.....4 1 1 1
Ben Nevis, (W. Leitch,) Cobourg.....1 2 2 2
Billy Patterson, (J. H. Clou,) Lyn.....2 3 4 3
Lillington, (W. H. Simpson,) Lind.....3 4 3 4
Time—2:30, 2:30, 2:30, 2:30, 2:30.

2:40 Trot.
Jessie Scott, (W. A. Collins,) Hamilton.1 1 1 1
Henry S., (R. Beaver,) Alymer.....2 2 2 2
Westdale, (J. Beach,) Ottawa.....3 3 3 3
Alamont, (T. Wright,) Twin Lake.....4 4 4 4
Time—2:30, 2:30, 2:30, 2:30, 2:30.

The unfinished 2:15 class from yesterday was won by Best Booth, (McPherson,) Montreal, in 2:20.

LOCAL GOLFERS MEET.

Metropolitan Championship Likely to Go to Deal—Horace Russell Elected President.

Interest in local golf was well shown last night, when over sixty delegates from different clubs in the Metropolitan Golf Association met at the Metropolitan Club, Fifth Avenue and Sixtieth Street, for the annual meeting of that organization. Nearly thirty of the forty-nine clubs in the association were represented. Besides the election of officers, the most interesting subject to the golfers was the choice of a course for this year's metropolitan championship. Only one application was presented, that of the Deal Club, on the New Jersey coast, but in order that the field might be thoroughly looked over, the duty of selection was left to the Executive Committee, as was the case last year. There is little doubt, however, that Deal will get the tournament, and the date will probably be late in May or early in June.

Judge Horace Russell of the Garden City Golf Club was elected President for the coming year. W. Alliston Flagg of the Morris County Golf Club had been nominated for the position, but his sudden death last week left the place vacant. Daniel Chauncey of Dyker Meadow moved that the Executive Committee draft suitable resolutions on the death of Mr. Flagg, and it was carried unanimously. The other officers were all elected in accordance with the recommendations of the Nominating Committee. They are: Vice President—C. F. Watson, Essex County Country Club; Treasurer—M. M. Singer, Fox Hills Golf Club; Secretary—W. Fellowes Morgan, Baltusrol Golf Club. Committee—Adrian H. Larkin, Yountakah Country Club; Granville W. Garth, Knollwood Country Club; Maturin Ballou, Apawamis Club; Walter J. Travis, Garden City Golf Club, and Harvey Murdock, Nassau Country Club.

The delegates present were: Hollywood—C. D. Bernheimer and C. Seasongood; Deal—Frank H. Croker and George W. Young; Eastern Parkway—Andrew L. Sherman and J. R. Ross; Nassau—Harvey Murdock; Montclair—Paul Wilcox; Seabright—Albert Symmington and F. W. Menzies; Flushing—F. W. Belknap and F. H. Rossiter; Somerset—R. D. Graham and A. Wright Post; Oakland—A. W. Rossiter and M. M. Graham; Knollwood—Henry W. Hayden and Judson S. Todd; Essex County—T. H. Powers Farr and C. F. Watson; Dyker Meadow—E. L. Kalbfleisch, Jr., and Daniel Chauncey; Yountakah—Percy Jackson and Adrian H. Larkin; New Brunswick—W. R. Hill and D. S. Myers; Apawamis—B. Lambert Sackett, George S. Dearborn, and Maturin Ballou; Baltusrol—W. Fellowes Morgan and L. H. Graham; Tuxedo—Grenville Kane and Bruce Price; Harbor Hill—W. Scott O'Connor and R. B. Fiske; Powelton—James S. Taylor and F. V. Barton; St. Andrew's—W. R. Innis; Morris County—William Shippen; Jersey City—A. I. Drayton and R. L. Flemming; Ardsley—A. De Witt Cochrane; Garden City—Thomas L. Manson, W. J. Travis, and John B. Bowne; Shinnecock Hills—L. C. Murdock; Fox Hills—M. M. Singer; Innis Arden—Percy D. Adams; Westchester—A. D. Compton.

Four new clubs were elected during the year—Hollywood, Eastern Parkway of Brooklyn, Hillside, and Bay Shore, and four resigned—Hillandale, Stamford, Conn.; Rockaway, Newark Athletic, and Bay Shore.

A number of amendments to the Constitution were adopted, including one raising the dues from $5 to $10, and one making it obligatory upon clubs wishing to hold open or invitation tournaments to present their dates to the Executive Committee so as to have them officially assigned, and thus prevent conflict with other big tournaments.

Amateur Billiard Club Incorporated.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—"The Amateur Billiard Club of New York" has been incorporated to provide proper clubrooms and facilities for playing the games of billiards and pool and promoting sociability among its members. Operations are to be conducted in Manhattan Borough. The Governors of the club are: William L. Gerrish, 102 East Fifty-seventh Street; David J. Burtis, 251 West Eighty-third Street; Albro Akin, 64 West Forty-ninth Street; Walter G. Douglas, 28 West Fifty-ninth Street; Howard A. Colby, 40 Wall Street; E. O. Presby, 78 West Ninety-second Street; Franklyn Paddock, 2 West One Hundred and Twentieth Street; Duncan P. Squire, 21 West Seventy-sixth Street; A. E. Hoyt, 152 West Sixty-fourth Street; William Gerstel, 144 West Eighty-seventh Street; William W. Parfitt, 75 West Ninety-fourth Street; F. N. Drake, 322 West One Hundred and First Street; Frank L. Hartt, 338 Broadway; James G. Batterson, 31 Nassau Street, and Richard N. Strong, 25 Broad Street, Manhattan.

More Basket Ball Players Suspended.

The Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union has suspended the following teams and players for playing unregistered basket ball teams:

All-Syracuse, N. Y.; Pastimes, N. Y.; Schenectady, N. Y.; Watertown Y. M. C. A., N. Y.; Athletics, Utica, N. Y., and Company B, Forty-fourth Separate Company, N. Y.

All-Syracuse—Yelis, Fourner, Kinney, Neville, and Roberts.

Pastimes—Kaiser, Gleason, Sawmiller, Miller, and Goettel.

Schenectady—Dickson, Zeigler, Parker, Schiller, and Maybee.

Watertown—White, Hardman, Costello, Sleat, and Schneider.

Athletics—Bremer, Lowery, Weaver, Thomas, and Dorn.

Company B—Ambrose, Moshier, Woolworth, Matteson, and Jones.

American Regatta Date Settled.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The committee of the Stewards of the American Rowing Association to-day announced that the first annual regatta of the organization will be held here July 2, as previously stated. It had been suggested that the date of the American regatta be changed because of the fact that the people's regatta will take place here July 4 and the National regatta probably July 10 and 11. A mail vote was taken by the Stewards, the decision being unanimous against a change of dates.

Results of New Orleans Races.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—If You Dare and Brush By were the only winning favorites to-day. The Stewards have forbidden Jockey Buchanan to accept mounts outside of the stable of his employer, Sam Hildreth.

The weather was cloudy and sultry, and the track heavy. Summary:

FIRST RACE—Seven furlongs. Right and True, 98, (McCafferty,) 6 to 1, won; Lady Alberta, 103, (Redfern,) 7 to 1, second; Marshal Neil, 112, (Gannon,) 8 to 5, third. Time—1:32 1-5. Kilgarvan, Lord Touchwood, Double O, and Great American also ran.

SECOND RACE—One mile; selling. Thane, 127, (Foucon,) 15 to 1, won; Benny Duffy, 120, (W. Hicks,) 4 to 1, second; Sue Johnson, 120, (Fuller,) 9 to 1, third. Time—1:47. Aratoma, Pearl Cahill, Sir Gallan, Swordsman, and Whitmore also ran.

THIRD RACE—Mile and seventy yards. Rankin, 90, (Robbins,) 15 to 5, won; Fotheen, 98, (Redfern,) 6 to 2, second; Flinstock, 96, (Lindsey,) 5 to 1, third. Time—1:49 3-5. St. Tammany and Guisants also ran.

FOURTH RACE—Handicap; six furlongs. If You Dare, 116, (Redfern,) 2 to 5, won; Kaloma, 105, (Robbins,) 8 to 1, second; Frank Rice, 106, (Winkfield,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:17 3-5. Ran After, Funspray, Rosy Posy, and Crutchfield also ran.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Paramount, 95, (Lindsey,) 4 to 1, won; Burke Cochran, 104, (Battiste,) 4 to 1, second; Senator Morrison, 110, (Winkfield,) 8 to 5, third. Time, 1:16 1-5. Lady Mistake, Senator Rush, Mistic, and Martin Brady also ran.

SIXTH RACE—Six furlongs. Brush By, 110, (Redfern,) 9 to 5, won; Glenrevis, 116, (Robertson,) 9 to 2, second; Fair Lass, 102, (Lindsey,) 10 to 1, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Dynature, Marco, Parkelmore, and Leon also ran.

New Orleans Entries To-day.

FIRST RACE—Mile and one-eighth. Auric B., 87 pounds; Badger, 105; Leon and Ironia, 106 each; John Bull, Loopoka, Whitmore, Tammany Chief and Wunderlich, 110 each; Kilgrana and Satin Coat, 112 each.

SECOND RACE—Three and a half furlongs. Billy Jackson and Jessie Weller, 101 pounds each; McGonigle, 103; St. Rocha, 105; Spencerian, 104; Bird Pond, 108; The Brown Monarch, 112.

THIRD RACE—One mile. Lord Touchwood and Spes, 100 pounds each; Blanco and Daddy Bender, 102 each; Orphrum, 106; Mamer, 104; Floyd K. and Safeguard, 105 each.

FOURTH RACE—Mile and a sixteenth. Chanterelle and Fair Lass, 96 pounds each; Sheriff Bell, 94; Albert F. Dewey, 95; Scotch Plaid, 110; Fotheen, 111.

FIFTH RACE—Six furlongs. Linda Brooks, 89 pounds; Tioga, 90; Hanover Queen and Abumada, 98 each; Miss Aubrey, Tom Dunn, Moran, and Pelle, 97 each; Palaro, 98; Neverice, 100; Henry McDaniel, 102; Scorpio, 110.

SIXTH RACE—Mile and seventy yards. Dodie S., 92 pounds; Illuminate, 98; Jim Gaw and Miss Stanley, 101 each; Planter, Pearl, Accolade, and Albert Lea, 103 each; Kitty Hanks, 105; Cimpor, 106; Fervor, 108; Bon Chance, 111.

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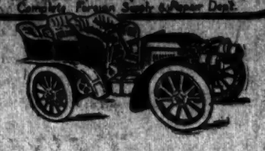

N. Y. A. C. WON AT HOCKEY.

The New York Athletic Club hockey team met the Hockey Club of New York seven for the third and last time in this season's schedule of the Amateur Hockey League and won a rough contest by a score of 6 to 1. The first game played earlier in the season resulted in a tie. The game was more evenly contested than the score indicates, as the Hockey Club team played a more aggressive game than the Athletic Club, keeping the puck in the territory of the latter team during the greater part of the game, but their defense, particularly at the goal, was much weaker, and the New York forwards when within reach of the Hockey Club goal were able to score much more easily than their opponents could do when the circumstances were reversed.

The game started with a rush of the Hockey Club forwards which carried the puck up almost to the athletic club goal, and it remained in that neighborhood during the greater part of the eleven minutes which elapsed before the first goal was scored. This was made by Howard of the New York team, who, after rushing the rubber almost the entire length of the field, scored on a good side shot unassisted.

Half a minute after the puck was again put in play Clark scored on a long shot from almost the centre of the ice, and two minutes later Hornfeck received the rubber from Howard in a scrimmage almost in front of the Hockey Club goal and made the third tally.

This aroused the Hockey Club players to a fiercer struggle, and they forced the play right up to the athletic club goal, where after just one minute of hard playing Russell made the first and only score for the Hockey Club on a good shot from the side close up. Score: New York Athletic Club, 3; Hockey Club of New York, 1.

In the second half the play was equally rough, and de Casanova soon went off the ice for fouling Howard again. The rubber was kept near the athletic club goal most of the time, but Smith's good defense prevented any scoring by the Hockey Club team, while the occasional rushes of the athletic club forwards resulted in three more goals for their side, the first by Clark unassisted after about three minutes' play; the second by the same player on a pass from Howard, and the third by Donaldson on the return of a shot made by Clark and blocked by Ellison in a scrimmage in front of the Hockey Club goal. The final score was: New York Athletic Club, 6; Hockey Club of New York, 1. The line-up follows:

N.Y.A.C., 6.	Positions.	Hockey Club, N.Y., 1.
Smith	Goal	Ellison
Carruthers	Point	Clark
Fenwick	Cover point	Newbury
Clark	Forward	De Casanova
H. Donaldson	Forward	McKenzie
H. Hornfeck	Forward	Russell
Howard	Forward	Bryan

Goals for New York Athletic Club—Clark, 3; Hornfeck, Howard, Donaldson. Goal for Hockey Club of New York—Russell. Referee—W. Dobbie, Crescent Athletic Club.

Professional Pool Tournament.

Peter Rogers of Jersey City, who is popularly called by his friends the "Father of Pool," defeated W. H. Sneden last night in the sweepstakes pool tournament now in its last week at the Montauk Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. He scored 125 in 15 innings. Sneden started out in fine fashion, and at the end of the third frame was 27 balls ahead of Rogers. The latter picked up wonderfully after that, and showed a consummate ease in pocketing balls from unusually difficult combinations. He finished the game with high scores and made the high run of the evening, 22. This defeat of Sneden practically puts him outside of the money places. The scores are:

Sneden—12, 12, 11, 5, 11, 2, 6, 9, 0, 10, 7, 1, 6, 0. Total, 92. High run, 14. Scratches, 1.
Rogers—3, 2, 3, 10, 10, 8, 13, 9, 8, 14, 4, 8, 14, 7, 14, 7, 14. Total, 125. High run, 22. Scratches, 3.

Weston and Ward will meet in the first game to-night, and the competitors in the second match will be Stofft and Wenrick.

White Beats Dalton in Billiards.

Harry White beat J. Dalton last night in the 14.2 balk line handicap billiard tournament that is still in progress in the Knickerbocker Billiard Academy, Brooklyn. He made his limit of 125 in fifty-four innings, while Dalton, who had but 120 to make, scored 106. The latter made the highest individual runs, getting one of 14, one of 11, and two of 10, while the winner only scored one 10 in his string, but White's general play was of a steadier character.

Equitable Life's Southern Connection.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 3.—The Equitable Life Assurance Society of New York has purchased a substantial interest in the Hibernia Trust and Banking Company of New Orleans, and to-day Vice President James H. Hyde and George T. Tarbell of the Equitable were elected to the Directorate of the Hibernia. The Equitable has long desired such a Southern connection.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 3.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Tuesday.	Monday.
Alta	.13	.11
Alpha Con	.13	.11
Andes	.15	.14
Belcher	.64	.64
Best & Belcher	1.25	2.00
Bullion	.11	.10
Caledonia	2.45	2.40
Challenge Con	.63	.54
Chollar	.46	.45
Confidence	1.70	1.20
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	2.05
Con. Imperial	.03	.03
Crown Point	.40	.40
Gould & Curry	.95	.98
Hale & Norcross	.14	1.50
Julia	.07	.06
Justice	.11	.11
Kentucky Consolidated	.06	.05
Lady Washington Consolidated	.09	.10
Mexican	1.90	1.75
Occidental Consolidated	.56	.60
Ophir	2.65	2.45
Overman	.73	.70
Potosi	.63	.59
Savage	.53	.50
Sag Belcher	.21	.20
Sierra Nevada	1.05	1.00
Syndicate	.07	.07
St. Louis	.15	.11
Union Consolidated	1.65	1.50
Utah Consolidated	.53	.51
Yellow Jacket	.56	.51
Silver bars	47⅞	47⅞
Mexican dollars	.38@.39	.38@.39
Drafts, sight	.10	.12½
Telegraph	.13½	.12

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—G. W. Stevens, Richmond; F. H. Prince, Boston; Gen. Ferdinand W. Peck, Chicago.

HOLLAND—Col. E. B. Atwood, United States Army; Samuel Mather, Cleveland; George Armour, Princeton.

GRAND—Gen. W. H. Bisbee, United States Army; Major E. E. Hardin, United States Army.

PARK AVENUE—Dr. F. B. Stephenson, United States Navy.

MANHATTAN—Dr. E. H. Cary, Dallas, Texas; Spencer Borden, Jr., Fall River; Col. Alfred A. Pope, Farmington, Conn.; F. B. Crowninshield, Boston.

VICTORIA—Frank B. Cooper, Washington; the Rev. Daniel J. Ayers, Haverhill, Mass.; Dr. John McFarland, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—John B. Dahlgren, Washington; David S. Hill, Albany.

ALBEMARLE—Dr. John L. Dickey, Wheeling.

FIFTH AVENUE—J. N. Vance, Wheeling; J. Deming Perkins, Litchfield; Caleeby Spears, Kentucky.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Clawson & Wilson, Buffalo, N. Y.; A. Hessling, notions, fancy goods, laces, and handkerchiefs; 377 Broadway.
"Famous, The," St. Louis, Mo.; B. L. Elson, millinery and ribbons; W. H. Mills, carpets, laces, and curtains; 104 Broadway.
Nathanel Brothers, Toledo, Ohio; M. J. Gliedon, cloaks and suits; Hotel Navarre.
Dewey-Hughes Company, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Estes, notions; 58 Leonard Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Endicott, Conway & Weather, Boston, Mass.; E. K. Mumford, dry goods; 306 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; M. Barschkies, silks; 436 Broadway; Hotel Earlington.
Krolik, A., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; V. C. Fry, laces, white goods, and notions; Hotel Albert.
Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; J. G. Morrison, dry goods; J. A. Stephenson, dress goods; St. Denis Hotel.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; S. S. Sigler, white goods, hosiery, and underwear; 229 Broadway; St. Denis Hotel.
Dives, Pomeroy & Stewart, Reading, Penn.; J. Dives, millinery; 2 Walker Street; St. Denis Hotel.
Nachman & Meertief, Montgomery, Ala.; J. Nachman, cloaks, furnishing goods, and house furnishing goods; 377 Broadway; Hoffman House.
Steppacher, W. M., & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. M. Steppacher, piece goods; P. Steppacher, piece goods; Hoffman House.
O'Neil & Co., Baltimore, Md.; Miss K. Buck, laces; Miss S. Spanier, trimmings; Miss J. Edwards, fancy goods; Holland House.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; W. G. Weller, domestics; Hotel Earlington.
Myers, John G., Albany, N. Y.; E. H. Wade, housefurnishing goods; 487 Broadway; Victoria Hotel.
Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; J. L. Geraghty, notions, trimmings, laces, and ribbons; 463 Broadway; Herald Square Hotel.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; J. M. Goldenberg, cloaks, suits, and waists; 402 Broadway; Grand Hotel.
Frear, William H., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; W. F. Armitage, domestics and linings; Grand Hotel.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. H. Harsh, carpets and rugs; 454 Broome Street; Hotel Normandie.
Schloss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; N. Schloss, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.
Sisson Brothers & Welden Company, Binghamton, N. Y.; A. Rose, cloaks and suits; Herald Square Hotel.
Adam, J. N., & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; R. D. Wayman, dress goods; 8 Walker Street; Herald Square Hotel.
Bloss, Gus, Dry Goods Company, Little Rock, Ark.; E. Cohen, notions, stationery, and jewelry; 43 Leonard Street; Hotel Marlborough.
Bernheimer Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; I. I. Wolf, cloaks, millinery, notions, and trimmings; Hotel Navarre.
Goodkind, M., Troy, N. Y.; dry goods; Hotel Normandie.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; S. Thorne, domestics and dress goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Normandie.
Kann, S., Sons, & Co., Washington, D. C.; J. J. Dolan, millinery and ribbons; 467 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.
Hochschild, Kohn & Co., Baltimore, Md.; B. Kohn, toilet articles, leather goods, and furnishing goods; M. Hochschild, laces, veilings, furnishing goods, muslin underwear, and corsets; Hotel Imperial.
Brafman, J., & Sons, Baltimore, Md.; J. Brafman, clothing; Hotel Marlborough.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; G. H. Trimmer, dry goods; 458 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Kline, Eppihimer & Co., Reading, Penn.; F. M. Rieser, silks and dress goods; Hotel Imperial.
Schults, M., Lafayette, Ind.; dry goods; Hotel Imperial.
Quackenbush, G. V. S., & Co., Troy, N. Y.; H. B. Pitman, dress goods and silks; Hotel Imperial.
Strauss Brothers & Co., Baltimore, Md.; S. Strauss, dry goods; Hotel Navarre.
Arbuthnot, Stephenson & Co., Pittsburg, Penn.; R. L. Thompson, domestics, prints, and ginghams; 96 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Whitney W. M., & Co., Albany, N. Y.; M. McGrath, dress goods; E. B. Parkhurst, dry goods; F. B. Graves, dry goods; 536 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Watt & Shand, Lancaster, Penn.; P. T. Watt, furnishing goods, linens, and white goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Imperial; E. G. Eby, notions; Hotel Navarre.
Watt, Redfern & Clay, Norfolk, Va.; S. R. Bunting, notions; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Harris-Emery Company, Des Moines, Iowa; J. O. Sprowl, ladies' and infants' wear and corsets; 41 Lispenard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Peck, George B., Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Miss K. Finnegan, laces; M. Bahlater, fancy goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sherbourne & Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; N. H. Studley, cloaks and suits; 82 Franklin Street; Hotel Navarre.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; F. J. Hopwood, prints and wash goods; H. T. Overlock, dry goods; 41 Leonard Street; Hotel Navarre.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; W. P. Curtis, ginghams; 112 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Daniels & Fisher Stores Company, Denver, Col.; C. W. Hoats, dress goods, silks, and linings; 85 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.
Loeb & Hess, Lafayette, Ind.; S. Loeb, millinery, notions, and laces; 568 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Thalman & Levi, Kokomo, Ind.; A. L. Thalman, notions and furnishing goods; 568 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Martin, T. S., & Co., Sioux City, Iowa; J. P. Martin, cloaks, suits, and waists; 386 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; F. Caspary, millinery; Gilsey House.
Crowley Brothers, Detroit, Mich.; S. P. Laurandeau, silks and dress goods; Hotel Earlington.
Samuels, D., Lace House Company, San Francisco, Cal.; F. Rinpress, cloaks and suits; 467 Broadway; Hotel Manhattan.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; A. J. Spaulding, dress goods; G. H. Adams, furnishing goods; A. S. Dalgleish, millinery; 57 White Street.
Kent & Rountree Dry Goods Company, Springfield, Mo.; E. E. Olver, notions and furnishing goods; 31 Church Street; Hotel Albert.
Smith, Murray, Springfield, Mass.; C. A. Bodnar, notions; J. Gray, silks and dress goods; 57 White Street.
Ely & Walker Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; G. P. Newbord, furnishing goods; 359 Church Street.
Ferguson, McKinney Dry Goods Co., St. Louis, Mo.; W. C. Chastin, linens and white goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Rold & Hughes Dry Goods Co., Wilkesbarre, Penn.; G. Hughes, notions; A. S. Lyall, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 57 White Street.
Hunter, A. S. & T., Utica, N. Y.; M. Fuhrman, notions; 57 White Street.
Field, Marshall & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. C. Smith, ladies' neckwear; C. Greenwell, domestics; 104 Worth Street.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. F. Steiner, cloths; 708 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.
Shillito, John, Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; L. Johnson, millinery, ribbons, laces; 346 Broadway; Westminster Hotel.
Hunter & Hunter, Detroit, Mich.; Miss Lesk, millinery; 57 White Street.
Burke, Fitz Simons, Hone & Co., Rochester, N. Y.; J. L. Madden, waists, goods; J. T. Moran, woolens; Victoria Hotel.

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564 PER CENT
GREATER THAN THE COMBINED INCREASE OF ALL THE OTHER CHAMPAGNE HOUSES.
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SYRACUSE HAMMERLESS GUN, 12 to 16 ga., 28 or 30 in. barrel..... 18.50
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COAL STRIKE TESTIMONY

Chairman Gray Dissatisfied with a Witness for Miners.

He Indorses Gen. Gobin's Attitude During the Strike, and Commends Men Who Tried to Aid Mob's Victim.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—When the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission resumed its session to-day, Daniel T. McKelvy, a Justice of the Peace of Hazleton, who was a witness yesterday, was recalled for cross-examination. Counsel attempted to show that the witness had neglected his duty as an officer of the law because of his partiality toward the strikers. The witness did not deny that his sympathies were with the strikers, but asserted that he had not failed in his duty. He told of having been out an entire night among the strikers' pickets to advise the strikers to remain away from company property and to create no disturbance.

Chairman Gray appeared dissatisfied with the witness's testimony concerning an assault upon a non-union man, with which McKelvy had been charged. The Chairman was unable to clearly understand witness's description of the occurrence, and displayed considerable impatience.

E. J. Curry of Freeland, a general storekeeper, said the prices charged in the Markle stores averaged 12½ per cent. higher than his prices.

William McLaughlin of Shenandoah said there were few scenes of disorder in that city, the notable exceptions being the riot in which Joseph Beddall was killed and which resulted in the call for troops.

Counsel questioned witness concerning the effect of Gen. Gobin's celebrated "shoot-to-kill" order. He said it created a general feeling of indignation.

"What was Gen. Gobin's attitude regarding the strikers?" witness was asked.

Chairman Gray decided against the admission of the question. He said: "Gen. Gobin's attitude was that of a man sent to the place for the purpose of maintaining order, I suppose."

Asked if an attempt was made by any of the mob to rescue Joseph Beddall from death, witness said three men had tried to assist him.

"What are the names of these men?" inquired Chairman Gray. "They deserve to be placed on the roll of honor."

Witness knew two of the three, Edward McGinnis and Michael Durkin, and Chairman Gray said he hoped the press would publish the names.

William Rutledge, a miner employed in Pine Ridge colliery of the Delaware and Hudson Company, was questioned concerning the limitation of the production. He said that ordinarily the loading of seven cars would constitute a day's work, but since the ending of the recent strike he has been unable to load more than four and one-half cars daily because the supply of cars has been limited by the company. Witness said the breaker had been working an average of nine hours a day.

John T. Durkin of Parsons, a mine laborer; Henry Carver of Plymouth, Martin Murphy of Olyphant, Baldwin Edwards of Edwardsville, and George Hobbs of Scranton, contract miners employed by the Delaware and Hudson Company, testified that since the strike the company appears to have reduced the daily supply of cars. The average day's work, according to the witnesses, is seven cars, and now they receive from three to five.

Murphy said he appeared on the company's books as having earned $1,029 in 1901, but he asserted the money was divided among four men, his share being about $500.

Other witnesses were called to testify concerning the alleged restriction of the coal production. The Rev. P. J. McMahon, rector of the Roman Catholic Church at Minersville, said a committee of union mine workers called upon him about four weeks after the strike began and requested him to counsel his parishioners against acts which might bring the strikers and the union into disrepute. Similar advice, Father McMahon said, was offered in other churches.

It was announced to-day that President Baer of the Reading Company has definitely decided to argue the Reading's case before the Commission.

WEDDINGS OF A DAY.

McLane—Greer.

One of the most largely attended weddings of the season took place yesterday at St. Bartholomew's Church, when Miss Mary Constance Greer, younger daughter of the rector of that church, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, became the bride of Thomas S. McLane, a son of Dr. James W. McLane.

The church was decorated simply but most effectively with white flowers and ferns on the altar, while red roses and palms were used about the chancel. Rising to a height of 20 feet there stood on each side of the wide steps leading up to the altar an immense tree palm.

The bride walked down the nave on the arm of her brother, William A. Greer, preceded by the ushers, who were the Messrs. Edgar Freeman, George G. Schreiber, James Hamilton Scranton, Robert H. Gay, Wyllys Rossiter Betts, John A. Gardiner, Morris Parker, and Dr. Philip Van Ingen, and her four bridesmaids, her sister, Miss Daisy Greer, Miss Crocker, Miss Adele Skiddy, and Miss Madeleine Dutting.

The bridal gown was of rich white satin, with a full, round train, and having a yoke and sleeves of point lace. Her long and full tulle veil was caught with orange blossoms. The bridesmaids were in white cloth gowns, the bodices trimmed with antique lace, and wore white Marabout feather hats, with white wings. They carried round bouquets of red roses and ferns. Mr. McLane's best man was his brother, Guy McLane.

The church ceremony was performed by Dr. Greer, and at the fitting moment he stepped forward and gave his daughter away. The large edifice was filled with the many parishioners of Dr. Greer and friends of himself and family, who include the Vanderbilts, Sloanes, de Peysters, and many other representative families. Many of these sent to the bride superb presents, including silver and gold tableware, clocks, paintings, bric-à-brac, candelabra, trays, cut glass, Sèvres, and many other articles. Dr. McLane gave his son a house as his wedding present.

A large wedding reception was held in the rectory, which adjoins the church. It was decorated with red roses, palms, and ferns for the occasion.

SOCIETY IN WASHINGTON.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The Italian Ambassador and Mme. Mayor des Planches entertained this evening at a small dance at the embassy. The company was limited to unmarried persons, although Mme. des Planches was assisted in welcoming her guests by Mme. de Margerie and the Baroness Moncheur. Among the 100 guests were Miss Alice Roosevelt, the Countess Marguerite Cassini, and Miss Forsker.

The Countess Marguerite Cassini entertained at tea this afternoon. The Countess received her guests alone at the entrance of the large music room. The refreshment tables were presided over by Mlle. des Planques, Miss Nelke de Smirnoff, and Miss Robeson.

Gen. and Mrs. Corbin entertained at dinner this evening in honor of his Eminence Cardinal Gibbons, to meet whom were present Justice Brown of the Supreme Court, Miss Hobart, Senator and Mrs. Aldrich, Senator and Mrs. Hanna, Major Gen. Young, Representative and Mrs. Grosvenor, Mr. and Mrs. Henry May, Mrs. B. K. Wardet, Mr. Boardman, Miss Kean, and Miss Patten.

The British Ambassador and Lady Pauncefote were the guests of honor this evening at a dinner at the home of Representative Morrell. To meet them were Senator and Mrs. Hale, Senator and Mrs. Lodge, Senator and Mrs. Alger, Senator and Mrs. Depew, Senator Kean, the Danish Minister, the Belgian Minister and Baroness Moncheur, Representative R. R. Hitt, De Lancey Kane of New York, Mrs. John G. Johnson of Philadelphia, Mr. Rinaldo of the Spanish Legation, Robert Adams, and Waldo Story.

The Postmaster General and Mrs. Payne entertained this evening at dinner. Their guests were the Russian Ambassador, the Japanese Minister and Mme. Takahira, Justice and Mrs. Brewer, Senator and Mrs. Scott, Representative and Mrs. George E. McNelian, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Hague, Miss Lovering, Miss Tuckerman, Miss Louise Jones, Representative Bingham, and Representative Dinsmore.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

The middle of the week is quite dull in society. To-day has not many entertainments of note. To-morrow, however, is one of the days on which there will be a great deal doing—the Benkard-Bartlett wedding, the entertainment to be given by Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Mrs. George Gould's theatre party, and last, but not least, the Charity Ball.

***

Among the entertainments last evening were the dinner given by Miss Mary Livingston Willard, which was followed by recitations by Miss Beatrice Herford; the meeting of the Whist Club, held at the residence of Mrs. McCoskry Butt; the meeting of the Tuesday Bridge Club, at the residence of Mrs. Mason Jones, 741 Fifth Avenue; the supper given to the Tuesday Evening Skating Club by Mrs. Theodorus Bailey, Seventy-first Street and Broadway, and dinners by Mrs. Lindley Hoffman Chapin, 5 West Thirty-eighth Street; Mr. and Mrs. Henri L. Barbey, 17 West Thirty-eighth Street, for the wedding party of Miss Eva Barbey and the Baron de Neufflize, and a dinner by Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker, for Miss Carola de Peyster and Garret Kip, the son of Mrs. Baker.

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Mr. and Mrs. James Lawrence Breese will give a dinner on Jan. 17 in honor of Miss Breese, the daughter of Mrs. Harry Higgins, who is the guest of Mrs. Vanderbilt. The Breeses also have cards out for dinners Feb. 7 and 11.

***

Leonidas M. Lawson, Jr., whose marriage to Miss Marion L. Addoms will be celebrated on Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 24, at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Parker Morgan, will have his brother, William Thornton Lawson, for his best man, and the ushers selected are James G. Oxnard, Mortimer C. Addoms, Jr., Alexander Mason, and L. Murray Roe.

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Mrs. Mortimer C. Addoms will give a dinner on Thursday, Feb. 19, for her daughter, Miss Marion L. Addoms, her fiancé, Leonidas M. Lawson, and the young people who are to be their attendants at their coming wedding.

***

A fair and cake sale will be held at the house of Mrs. Joseph Auerbach, 11 West Tenth Street, on Friday afternoon, from 3 to 6, by the Children's Committee of the Loomis Sanitarium Guild. The proceeds will go toward the support of three beds for needy tuberculosis patients in the annex of the sanitarium at Liberty, Sullivan County, N. Y. Among the patronesses are Mrs. Moses Taylor, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. William Chandler Carey, Mrs. Richard Irvin, Mrs. George Lewis, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Mrs. Frederick Elliott Lewis, and Mrs. James L. Barclay.

***

A new sewing class has been organized by Mrs. J. Muhlenberg Bailey and the Misses Aletta and Catherine Clark of Madison Avenue. It is called the Adirondack Class, and will have its meeting on Tuesdays alternately at the residences of the Misses Clark and Mrs. Bailey. An Indian girl in native dress will be present at each meeting to give instruction in basket weaving, and the baskets made by the members will later be sold for the benefit of a little church in the Adirondacks. There is to be music by amateurs at each meeting.

***

The third and last of the Junior Cotillions for this season was danced at Sherry's last night. Mrs. M. Dwight Collier, Mrs. Hilborne Roosevelt, and Mrs. Dallas Bache Pratt received the guests. The cotillion was led by Alexander M. Hadden, who had Miss Eleanor Crosby as his partner. The favors were dolls on sticks dressed in college colors, and for the men there were leather footballs, filled with shaving paper, and tied with ribbons in college colors, to match those on the dolls. There was a large attendance and many débutantes were among the dancers.

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Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting's large dinner last night for her niece, Miss Helen Cutting, the débutante daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. Fulton Cutting, was a pretty affair. The guests were received by Mrs. Cutting and her niece, the latter in pink satin and tulle. The guests, who numbered about seventy-two, were seated at small tables, decorated with a centrepiece of flowers and ferns, the flowers being pink and white. The large tables had a centrepiece of pink roses, and the other eight tables were done in white hyacinths, carnations, lilies of the valley, and roses and pink carnations, roses, and sweet peas respectively. Lander's Orchestra played during the dinner and later for the cotillion, which was led by Monson Morris, who danced with Miss Cutting. The favors for the dance were fairy wands, with tinsel trimmings, flutes, sweet pea armlets, rosettes, ribbons and bells, and books. After the cotillion there was a buffet supper. Among the guests, most of whom were the younger set, were:

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Osgood Field,	Miss Eleanor Jay.
Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burton Harrison,	Miss Newbold.
Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vanderbilt,	Miss Helen Barney.
Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Stevenson,	Miss Nora Iselin.
Miss Jessie Sloane,	Miss Cynthia Roche.
Miss Wenonah Wetmore,	Robert L. Gerry.
Miss Eleanor Roosevelt,	Ernest Iselin.
Miss Jean Reid,	Bradish Johnson.
Miss Caroline Wilmerding,	Rogers Winthrop.
Miss Frederica Webb,	Robert W. Goelet.
Miss Ruth Twombly,	Rawlins Cottenet.
Miss Natica Rives,	F. Grande d'Hauteville.
Miss Gwendolyn Burden,	William Whitehouse.
Miss Beatrice Mills,	Ashbel Barney.
	W. A. M. Burden.
	Eugene Hale.
	William Sloane.
	Frederic Kernochan.
	Lucius Wilmerding.

***

James Gordon Bennett is expected here to-day. He is to remain for a very short time. He comes with his yacht. One of the reasons for his visit is his change of residence from Twenty-first Street, near where the old Union Club was, to some convenient uptown quarter near the new place. Although Mr. Bennett does not reside here, he keeps his quarters in readiness for his visit at any time.

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Mr. and Mrs. Elbridge T. Gerry gave, last evening, a dinner of thirty-five covers.

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Mr. and Mrs. John Blake Baker gave a small dinner last night for Miss Carola de Peyster, the fiancee of Mrs. Baker's son, Garret Kip. It was chiefly a family dinner, and the guests included Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Kip, Miss Nicoll, Miss Burke, Mrs. J. H. French, Mr. Hitt of Washington, and Gerald Morgan.

***

Of the many dinners to be given Thursday before the Charity Ball, Mrs. John Hayes Hammond will give one and take her guests to the ball. These will include Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Ryerson and Miss Ryerson, Mr. and Mrs. V. H. Clement, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Blow, Miss N. E. Hammond, and John Hayes Hammond, Jr. Mrs. Blow was the originator of the plan to equip the hospital ship Maine at the time of the South African war. Mrs. Blow and Mrs. Hammond will wear the gowns which they wore when presented to King Edward and Queen Alexandria last August. Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest will have as her guests for dinner and for the Charity Ball, Gen. James M. and Mrs. Varnum, Mr. and Mrs. J. Stewart Barney, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Slade, Miss Elsie Hoffman, and Mrs. Batty. Mrs. Thomas Thatcher will also give a large dinner. For boxes for the ball apply to Mrs. F. N. Goddard, 2 East Thirty-fifth Street, from 11 till 1 every morning. Tickets are for sale at 22 Riverside Drive, 19 West Fifty-sixth Street, 30 West Forty-ninth Street, 116 Fifth Avenue, 16 West Eleventh Street, and 25 East Sixtieth Street.

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The musicale and reading to be given at the Waldorf-Astoria March 5th for the benefit of the Messiah Home for Children, promises to be one of the most successful of the season. Miss Beatrice Herford has been engaged to give her "Monologues," and a musical programme is being arranged. Mrs. Henry H. Rogers will receive the managers and patronesses at her home, 26 East Fifty-seventh Street, this morning, when many of the details will be decided upon.

***

In stating yesterday that the Rev. Johnson McClure Bellows had joined the navy, the information was omitted that Mr. Bellows has been appointed to serve as Chaplain. He will not leave the ministry.

PIANOLA RECITAL

Aeolian Hall

TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4, AT 3 P. M.

(No Cards of Admission Necessary.)

SOLOIST:

M. CH. MOLÉ, Flutist.

Monsieur Ch. Molé, of Paris, is undoubtedly the most eminent flute virtuoso at the present day. He is well known in London, Paris, Berlin and other metropolitan cities.

M. Molé's numbers, the Andante and Allegro from Concerto in G minor by Langes, are the most exacting in their demands upon the executive abilities of the artist and are both exceptionally brilliant and expressive, displaying to advantage the possibilities of the flute—an instrument but too rarely heard in public.

The second number, "Le Babillard," by Terschak, consists of florid passages of exceptional beauty, and serves as an example of the style of technique peculiar to the flute. This will be a rare opportunity of observing how well the Pianola adapts itself to the accompaniment of this difficult character with an ease and certainty altogether surprising.

PROGRAM:

Overture Dramatique, "Patria" ..... Bizet

ORCHESTRELLE.

(a) Die Loreley ..... Liszt

(b) Preludium, Op. 40 ..... Grieg

PIANOLA.

Andante and Allegro from Concerto in G minor ..... Langes

M. MOLÉ.

(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

Elevation ..... Chaminade

ORCHESTRELLE.

Cortege, Op. 45, No. 1 ..... Moszkowski

PIANOLA.

Le Babillard ..... Terschak

M. MOLÉ.

(Accompanied with the Pianola.)

AEOLIAN HALL, 362 Fifth Avenue, Near 34th St.

SHUT SUGAR REFINERIES

Only the Arbuckles Running in This Neighborhood.

Curtailment of Output to Meet Light Demand and Accumulated Supply Apparently the Reason.

The only sugar refineries in active operation in this neighborhood yesterday were those of Arbuckle Brothers. It was said that they were turning out their full output, but James N. Jarvie of the firm declined to talk either of its affairs or those of other refineries, which are classed in lower Wall Street as rivals of this sugar and coffee house. Of the American Sugar Refining Company's plants the Havemeyer & Elder refineries in Kent Avenue, Brooklyn, were closed Monday night, throwing 4,000 men out of employment. The trust's Jersey City refinery, sometimes known as the Matthiessen & Weichers refinery, is all but closed down. Its Philadelphia refinery was shut down three weeks ago, and has just started up again. A Wall Street dispatch from Boston was to the effect that one of the trust's three refineries there has been closed for three weeks, and that the other two have restricted their output. None of these facts was admitted or denied at the offices of the company yesterday, but the following semi-official statement was issued:

"There is no special significance to present curtailment of sugar refining. It is our custom at this season of the year, when demand is so light, to reduce our output. This season of dullness is of short duration, and our refineries will again shortly be turning out their average output.

"Partly because it is a convenient time to overhaul and clean machinery and partly because there is an excess of stock all over the country," said James H. Post of B. H. Howell, Son & Co., "the National Sugar Refining Company has shut down its refineries at Yonkers and Greenpoint. Their joint output was 8,000 barrels of refined sugar a day, and we employed 1,500 men. We shall resume in a week or ten days. The glut of stock was not due, as reported, to the American Sugar Refining Company increasing its output to supply the trade of the National. Nor is it true that the shutting down is a bear movement on raw sugar. It is true that our stocks of raws cost us more than is now the market price and that we might recoup ourselves if the raw sugar market went down, but this is simply coincidental, while we should not be business men if we did not take advantage of every market turn in our favor."

No one outside of the Trust's confidence appeared to have an idea of when its shutdown refineries would resume. Willett & Gray, the lower Wall Street authorities on sugar, made this explanation of the restricted output:

A large accumulation of refined product has necessitated the closing down of all refineries in this vicinity, with the exception of the Arbuckle refinery, which still continues to run light. The Philadelphia and Boston houses also continue running. A decline of 5 cents per 100 pounds in New Orleans and also at Kansas City shows an easier tendency to the Western markets. This course of closing refineries, instead of reducing prices, would appear to correct the overproduction without demoralization sooner than if prices were reduced and production continued on the same scale, which might have led to serious complications.

Mr. Willett said that he could not confirm the report of the shutting down of one of the trust's Boston refineries. The circular of his firm said of raw sugars that, owing to the shutdowns, the market is left without buyers, and a further decline in a quiet market must be looked for before improvement sets in.

Wireless for All Trust's Fast Boats.

According to a statement given out yesterday by the Marconi Company, all the fast steamers of the International Mercantile Marine Company will be equipped with wireless telegraph plants. The recent delay of the St. Louis emphasized the need of further equipment. Clement A. Griscom, Jr., New York manager of the steamship concern, and John Bottomley, general manager of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America, have concluded a contract for the St. Louis, St. Paul and New York.

WHY STAY PALE.

A pity to see pale girls stay pale and dull when it is so easy to get Scott's Emulsion.

One of the best things Scott's Emulsion does is to give rich blood to pale girls.

The result of regular doses of Scott's Emulsion is an increase not only in the red color of the blood and in the appetite but in the good looks and bright manners which are the real charm of perfect health.

Send for Free Sample.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

BAILEY RESTAURANT TROUBLE.

Petition in Bankruptcy Filed Against the Company—A Broadway Lease the Difficulty.

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed yesterday against the Bailey Restaurant Company, which had six restaurants, at 5 Hanover Street, 194, 469, 542, and 1,233 Broadway, and 108 West Thirty-fourth Street, by Austin, Nichols & Co., creditors for $1,850 for groceries sold to the company. It was alleged that the company is insolvent and on Jan. 10 committed an act of bankruptcy by making payments to two creditors to give them preference—$400 to the New York Edison Company and $375 to William C. Schermerhorn.

The company was incorporated in October, 1899, under New Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $250,000, succeeding to the business established three years previously by William M. Bailey, who became President and manager. The business was extended by opening new restaurants and disposing of some others. One of the new restaurants was in the basement of 108 West Thirty-fourth Street, under the store of Saks & Co., which was opened about two months ago, the company leasing the premises for ten years at an annual rental of $16,000 to $18,000.

Henry R. Willis, attorney for the Bailey Restaurant Company, said yesterday that the company had just disposed of this restaurant at 108 West Thirty-fourth Street by conveying it to a party, with the consent of creditors, but he did not care to give the name of the new owner. He said the embarrassment of the company was due to the heavy rental of the restaurant at 542 Broadway, which is $9,000 a year. The place, which was opened in November, 1901, did not pay, and the landlord refused to cancel the lease. The company had paid the rent right along, but was unable to do so any longer. The landlord wanted $15,000 bonds of the company to cancel the lease, which the creditors did not favor.

There have been several meetings of creditors to try to arrange matters satisfactorily, and plans for a composition were drawn up, but they did not go through, and the only course left was to go into bankruptcy and get a settlement for what the assets are worth, and to get rid of the lease of 542 Broadway. The nominal assets are $80,000, which was the cost of the various restaurants, and the liabilities are $40,000.

HAIMS CREDITORS MEET.

Restaurant Keeper to be Allowed to Go On Under a Committee's Supervision.

Frederick Haims, who has four restaurants and lunchrooms at 46 Beaver Street, 160 William Street, 9 South William Street, and 153 West Street, is in financial difficulties, and a meeting of his creditors was held yesterday at 46 Beaver Street, which was called to order by Emanuel Blumenstiel, of Blumenstiel & Blumenstiel, his attorneys.

The creditors agreed to allow Mr. Haims to continue the business under the supervision of a committee of creditors consisting of J. P. Bennett, Sidney Baarman, and Mr. Swartz. Mr. Blumenstiel said that the liabilities were $22,000 and the nominal assets were $25,000, represented by the cost of fitting up the several places. The place at 46 Beaver Street cost $15,000 to fit up, and the other three places about $10,000. Mr. Haims began business in 1898, and has had several other restaurants in down-town localities.

WILL NOT BE TAX DODGERS.

W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and W. E. Dodge Offer to Pay, Though Not Obliged To.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., appeared at the Tax Department yesterday to seek a reduction in the assessment levied on his personal property. He made statements that he had not voted in New York City, and was not a citizen here, but lived at North Hempstead, L. I. He said that he had no desire to dodge, and agreed to pay taxes on $50,000.

William Earl Dodge, who has large interests in copper mines, also appeared. Armed with a full statement of his assets and liabilities, he showed the tax officials that they could not hold him legally for any taxes on personal property. He was willing and anxious, however, to pay taxes on $100,000 if the department would record his assessment at that figure.

J. J. Higginson in Burlingham's Place.

Mayor Low has appointed James J. Higginson, retired banker, of 16 East Forty-first Street, a member of the Board of Education to succeed Charles C. Burlingham, resigned. Mr. Higginson is a Director of several large corporations and a member of the Metropolitan, Union League, Ardsley, New York Yacht, University, and other clubs.

IN THE SHOPS.

Still more valentines! One that is intended to be considered comic is of the realistic order. There is a moderately large, square card, and on it the words: "How would you like to have these things come your way?" "These things" are rice, and several grains of the genuine article are pasted to the card. While a small metal slipper is hanging on the side, a ring with a bright-colored stone across from it, and below, is a big, red-metal heart.

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On another card is a champagne bottle with the pulled cork on the card a little above the bottle. The sentiment recommends the receiver to do what the champagne cork does: "Pop."

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There are more recommendations regarding popping in a green valentine. The outlines of a heart are in red, and fastened to these outlines are kernels of popped corn.

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One of prettiest little valentines has an unlucky price—13 cents—but it is dainty enough to offset the bad luck. It is a square card, and upon it is the little sunbonnet girl who has served many purposes lately, with a pair of long bellows in her hands. With these she is blowing vigorously at a red, radish-shaped heart, which has the indistinct outlines of a man's face upon it. On the card are the words: "Cold hearts must warm—that's why I'm aiding thee."

***

And after valentines come Spring hats. A very pretty one has the rim set solid with violets, and the centre of the crown is of deep green leaves. This centre is outlined with a roll of violet velvet, which forms a flat bow in the back, the ends drooping over the hair, with clusters of violet buds.

***

Another hat is another Spring color—green. The hat itself is bright—not that awful green-veil brightness, but a fresh Spring shade, and made of tulle. The edge is outlined with small white roses with green shadows in the hearts. At the back of the hat, tacked flat to it and coming toward the front, is a square-cornered loop of velvet, and back of that comes a flat bow with short ends, with tiny rosebuds of green drooping over the hair.

***

Another hat looks so springlike that it is a delight, and particularly so because it is not one of the Winter hats varied a little for Spring. It is made of deep yellow, almost brown, rough straw, with a wide, rolled rim, rolled just enough to show that the whole underside is of hawthorn blossoms and leaves. Around the crown is simply a twist of white silk, finishing with a rosette at the side. This is the only trimming on the top of the hat.

***

Still another hat, which can't be said to be really pretty, is yet a little different. It is large, straight, and wide rimmed, made of round, black sequins. It is trimmed solely with a wreath of tiny green rosebuds, and it looks as if the millinery of a May Queen and a widow had been shaken up together and come out in the wrong combinations.

***

Here is a large black parasol which is rather smart. It is of black chiffon, gathered very full from the stick at the top to the edge. Showing through it, as one chances to get glimpses where the chiffon is least full, is a black-and-white dotted material. There are two wide ruffles around the edge, each edged with inch bands of the same black and white, which is a broken dot and without the conspicuous hardness of others.

***

A white blouse of crêpe de chine is made with full shirring over heavy cords. There are three sets of shirring, of two cords each, beginning just enough below the stock and going across the waist. The two cords are separated by about an inch, and the space between each two is something more than that. This brings the shirring well down on the bust. Shirring over cords to match is to be seen on the upper part of the sleeve, beginning just below the curve over the shoulder. The sleeves below this are full, then wider at the wrist and gathered into tucked bands. There is a tucked stock.

***

Smocking is to be seen on another waist, which would be exceedingly pretty if a different stylebut lace had been used. A very short yoke is formed of narrow bands of this lace, which is "vel," and narrower bands of the silk. Below this is the smocking, an inch and a half in depth, perhaps, and very pretty and effective. There is smocking across the top of the sleeves, as in the shirred waist, below the curve over the shoulder. The sleeve is full, wider at the wrist, and gathered into bands of the lace and silk.

down the centre of the front are made in the same way.

THE BIG STORE A CITY IN ITSELF

SIEGEL COOPER Co.

SIXTH AVE. MEET ME AT THE FOUNTAIN 18TH & 19TH STS.

Fine New Furniture.

The Great February Sale.

FORESTS magically transformed into charming Furniture.
Fine woods, beautifully styled and exquisitely finished.
One enthuses spontaneously. The tremendous stocks justify it.
No February Sale ever began under more cheering circumstances; none ever did a greater volume of business than was recorded at the Siegel Cooper Store yesterday.

Fine Furniture of Every Kind.

But for to-day we offer at very special low prices a truly sumptuous array of high-grade Dressers, Chiffoniers, Sideboards, China Closets, Dining Tables, Library Furniture, Parlor Suites and Leather Rockers.

Savings Are Pronounced and Vary from 1-3 to 1-2.

MAHOGANY DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIERS.

MAHOGANY DRESSERS; antique design; an exact reproduction; base 54x24; two large and two small drawers, with glass handles; Colonial columns; French plate mirror; regular price, $111; special 89.00

CHIFFONIERS to match; regular price, $104.25; special 84.00

MAHOGANY DRESSERS; Louis XIV. style, solid mahogany; swell front; French legs; carved claw feet; curved uprights; French plate shaped mirror; reg. price, $72.75; special 62.50

CHIFFONIERS; regular price, $75.25; special 57.75

MAHOGANY DRESSERS; base 54x24; fine solid mahogany; full swell front; carved legs and uprights; French plate mirror, 38x30; reg. price, $152.00; special 105.00

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS to match; regular price, $115.00; special 88.50

MAHOGANY DRESSERS; a distinct Colonial style; shaped front and curved legs; mirror frame; carved and veneered with handsome mahogany; three large and three small drawers; regular price, $112.00; special 85.00

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS to match; regular price, $86.00; special 68.00

DRESSERS; handsome solid mahogany; beautifully hand-carved on base and top; swell front case, with 2 large and 3 small drawers; pattern plate French beveled mirror, 48 x 34; all trimmings of dull finish; case brass; regular price, $225.00; special 200.00

CHIFFONIERS; to match above Dressers; regular price $163.00; special 140.00

TOILET TABLES; to complete the suite; regular price $102.50; special 87.00

MAHOGANY DRESSERS; base 60x26; fine solid mahogany; shaped front; 2 large and 3 small drawers; shaped uprights; handsomely carved, and large French plate oval mirror; reg. price, $139.50; special 110.00

MAHOGANY CHIFFONIERS to match; reg. price, $106.50; special 83.75

PARLOR SUITES.

3-PIECE GOLD SUITES; Louis XV. style; covered with illuminated velour; regular price, $215.00; special 160.00

3-PIECE GOLD SUITES; covered in damask; tufted backs and arms; regular price, $184.00; special 145.00

3-PIECE SUITES; all upholstered; covered in damask; regular price, $208.00; special 125.00

5-PIECE SUITES; all upholstered; covered in damask; assorted colors; regular price, $175.00; special 125.00

MAPLE DRESSERS AND CHIFFONIERS.

MAPLE DRESSERS; reg. price, $32.25; special 27.50

MAPLE CHIFFONIERS; reg. price, $35.00; special 27.00

MAPLE DRESSERS; reg. price, $33.50; special 27.00

MAPLE CHIFFONIERS; reg. price, $30.00; special 23.00

MAPLE CHIFFONIERS; reg. price, $72.00; special 54.00

MAPLE DRESSERS; reg. price, $32.75; special 26.50

MAPLE DRESSERS; reg. price, $37.00; special 30.00

MAPLE CHIFFONIERS; reg. price, $22.00; special 15.75

MAPLE CHIFFONIERS; reg. price, $23.00; special 19.75

LIBRARY FURNITURE.

A fine assortment of Leather Library Furniture, Upholstered Turkish Arm Chairs and Patent Rockers, all greatly reduced:

$50.00 Upholstered Leather ROCKERS for 35.00

$60.00 Upholstered Leather ROCKERS for 35.00

$45.00 Upholstered Leather CHAIRS for 35.00

$57.00 Upholstered Leather CHAIRS for 45.00

$63.00 Upholstered Leather CHAIRS for 35.00

$75.00 Upholstered Leather CHAIRS for 49.00

$85.00 Upholstered Leather ROCKERS for 55.00

$75.00 Upholstered Leather ROCKERS for 56.00

$75.00 Upholstered Leather CHAIRS for 39.50

$69.75 Upholstered Leather CHAIRS for 49.50

DINING FURNITURE.

A Handsome 4-piece DINING SUITE of solid mahogany:—

SIDEBOARD; handsomely carved; designed with capital columns; three small and one large drawers; three closets; base 72x26; French plate mirror 68x20.

DINING TABLE, with columns and pedestal to match; round top, 5 ft. in diameter.

CHINA CLOSET, 42 inches wide; 4 plate glass shelves and mirror back.

SIDE TABLE, one drawer and two shelves; made to match other pieces.

Reg. price for 4 pieces, $430.50;

SPECIAL 275.00

In addition, we offer an extraordinary value in a fine mahogany SIDEBOARD, the only remaining piece of a 4-piece suite; handsomely carved; massive frame; complete in every detail; reg. price, $204.50; special 100.00

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SIXTEEN PAGES.

UNREASONABLE AND UNSAFE.

The Government and the people of the United States have no fault to find with any reasonable methods by which Great Britain, Germany, and Italy may seek to compel Venezuela to pay her debts. We do not shelter repudiators from the just consequences of their bad faith. But when the allies seek to lay their hands on 30 per cent. of the Venezuelan customs revenues, and demand that their share be thus set aside from year to year until the debt is fully discharged, they transcend the bounds of reason and ask what cannot be granted.

Minister BOWEN's firm refusal on behalf of Venezuela to accept this plan of settlement will be universally approved and applauded in this country. He is right in insisting that the plan would involve the ruin of Venezuela. He is right in pointing out that our own Government could not sanction or permit an arrangement of that nature. The prolongation through a series of years of an alliance against one of the South American republics would create conditions that must endanger our friendly relations with European Powers with which we have every desire to dwell in peace and amity.

The negotiations now going on in Washington have for their end a prompt settlement of the difference without a resort to arbitration. As the matter is generally understood, the failure of Minister BOWEN's efforts would lead to a reference to The Hague tribunal. All the parties to the quarrel appear to have expressed their willingness so to refer it. The question of making the three Powers preferred creditors would go to the tribunal with the other disputed matters. If that demand were waived, there would be no obstacle to an immediate adjustment at Washington. It is the making of it and the pressing of it that prolongs the blockade and leaves an unpleasant impression upon the American mind. We should regret to be compelled to measure the sincerity of British or German professions of friendship by the inadmissible pretensions now made in regard to Venezuela.

THE DELAWARE "PATRONAGE."

Would it not be a sensible thing for President ROOSEVELT to make a public statement of the ideas by which he is guided in his Delaware appointments and of the facts connected with the application of those ideas?

The situation actually existing exposes him to much criticism of a severe nature, which, if it is unjust, is exceedingly offensive. Several persons have undertaken to talk for him, including the inevitable Postmaster General, who seems to be an undesirable mouthpiece for a candid and honest Executive. It has been announced that Mr. ROOSEVELT has expressed a strong desire that the two Delaware seats in the Senate should be filled, and filled by Republicans. In itself this is a harmless and, from a party point of view, a creditable wish; but does it involve a preference for the election of ADDICKS rather than a continued vacancy? No one is authorised to answer that question except the President himself, and on his answer to it would depend the praise or blame of a very large number of Republicans throughout the country. There is no doubt that the Addicks issue in Delaware is a party issue and one of a National character as to which the party has a right to expect that its President will take sides. But the issue is not whether the Republicans shall have one more Senator. It is whether the party has a standard of political honesty which will be adhered to even if it cost a seat in the Senate; whether in a notorious case it chooses an alliance with corruption rather than a temporary loss of a vote in the upper house. On that issue Mr. ROOSEVELT's true friends deeply dislike that his position shall be doubtful. At present it is doubtful, with the preponderance of evidence against him.

The Judiciary Committee of the Senate has just decided by a majority not only of the whole vote, but of the Republican vote, to reject the President's nomination for District Attorney in Delaware. It has done this on the belief, from testimony submitted, that the man is an agent of ADDICKS for the corruption of the franchise in his State. It is also well known that he resigned his place as District Attorney last year to take the nomination of ADDICKS for Congress, and was defeated, and apparently intended to defeat the Republican candidate. From a purely party point of view this was base, and should deprive him of any favor that might otherwise be shown to him for political reasons. It makes it all the more difficult to understand why Mr. ROOSEVELT should have nominated him, ignoring the evidence of his share in the corruption of the Addicks faction.

In the face of these facts, which are not denied, is it not the plain duty of the President and would it not be highly expedient for him to tell his fellow-citizens just what he is trying to do in Delaware and why he is trying to do it? There is certainly a good deal at stake for him, for his party, and for the good name of the Republic. Men who have respected Mr. ROOSEVELT sincerely and have been proud of his course and of his character and of the way in which he has stood for the best in American politics, are puzzled, embarrassed, and anxious over the situation. The facts as far as they are known do not show either courage or fidelity to principle in the President. If the facts are not correctly understood, if there are others that will restore faith in Mr. ROOSEVELT, he would do well to state them.

THE WATERBURY DISTURBANCES.

The development of the trouble in Waterbury, Conn., from a strike by some ninety motormen on a street railway to a condition demanding the presence of a considerable body of State troops to preserve order and protect life and property makes it in many respects typical of disturbances of its kind. There are not enough strikers altogether to make a formidable mob, and those there are have probably had very little hand in the outbreaks which have defied the control of the local authorities. It does not appear, however, that they have done anything to restrain or discourage such manifestations of misdirected sympathy on the part of the undisciplined gangs of young men and boys who after factory hours have organized mobs to range the streets and do what mischief came their way, under the mistaken impression that they were aiding the motormen to win their fight. During the daytime everything is quiet enough, which means that the rioters are not the strikers only, if at all, but are "friends" of the kind from whom they may well pray to be delivered.

The most significant item of the news from the seat of the disturbance comes in the shape of a telegram to the effect that the Mayor of Waterbury has officially insisted upon the recalling of at least one regiment, "on the ground that the presence of so large a body of troops merely incited lawlessness and inflamed ignorant foreigners." It is to be hoped that this is untrue. Why the Mayor of a Connecticut city should desire the weakening of the forces of law and order because a display of military power is unacceptable to "ignorant foreigners" and inflames them passes all understanding.

GETTING LIGHT.

The Inspectors of Police, and, if the Inspectors do their duty, the Captains, are now in the way of doing their duty under an entirely new conception of what that duty is. Commissioner GREENE took occasion at the beginning of his second month of office to explain to the Inspectors briefly but with unmistakable clearness what he should expect of them and what they might expect of him.

He told them that it was their personal obligation to see that those under them did their duty, that they must visit and their Captains must visit the places where the law was likely to be violated and must act on the knowledge thus obtained, and that they must keep and submit an accurate record of these proceedings. If work was not done it would not be accepted as an excuse that orders had been issued; the higher officers must see that their orders were obeyed, and if the orders were not obeyed it would be held to be neglect of duty in those who issued them.

The Commissioner also defined in a very plain fashion what the process would be for holding officers to account for neglect of duty. He called attention to the results of the trials held during the past month, in which one Captain had been acquitted, one warned, and one dismissed:

In regard to these trials, it is well that you should understand the principles which have been laid down by the highest courts of the State—viz., that they are administrative trials held for the purpose of determining whether the accused is fit to remain in the Police Department, that they are not to be limited by the strict rules of evidence required in trials under the criminal law, and that the action of the Commissioner is final except as it may be reversed by the courts for manifest error.

Finally, what must have been the most startling doctrine for men accustomed to the operation of the "system," Gen. GREENE told the Inspectors that in the trials so far held the truth had been brought out not by the testimony of policemen, but by that of the agents of outside and voluntary organizations formed for the detection and prevention of crime; it was evident that what these organizations had discovered must be known to the police themselves, and they would be required to act on that knowledge. The whole talk of the Commissioner was like a swift, strong current of fresh air in a structure filled with mephitic vapors. And there is not the slightest doubt that Gen. GREENE will continue the work he has begun and apply the wholesome principles he has laid down.

"THE FIRST RHODES SCHOLAR."

It seems quite clear that Mr. EUGENE METZLER LEHMAN of Colorado, at present a private tutor in this city, but named by the Governor of Colorado as one of the beneficiaries from that State of the Cecil Rhodes scholarships at Oxford, is a very brilliant scholar. Of course he must have and must have proved other than merely scholastic qualifications to the satisfaction of the Governor of Colorado, and of his "Minister of Education." But it remains to be seen whether they will be equally satisfactory to the trustees of Cecil RHODES's will.

Because the testator made it entirely clear that the scholarships he provided were not to be awarded on scholarship alone. Here are the words of the will:

My desire being that the students who shall be elected to the scholarships shall not be merely bookworms, I direct that in the election of a student to a scholarship regard shall be had to (1) his literary and scholastic attainments, (2) his fondness for and success in manly outdoor sports, (3) his qualities of manhood, truth, courage, devotion to duty, sympathy for the weak, kindliness, unselfishness, and fellowship, and (4) his exhibition during school days of moral force of character and of instinct to lead and to take an interest in his schoolmates, for those latter attributes will be likely in after life to guide him to esteem the performance of public duties as his highest aim.

And then the testator, by way of guide for his trustees, goes on to say that, on a basis of 200 marks, he would allow 60 each for the first and third qualifications, and 40 each for the second and fourth. Clearly Mr. LEHMAN has a maximum, or very near it, on the first requirement, and it seems that, from his football "record" in his preparatory school he is entitled to a reasonable number of "points" on the second. On the third and fourth there is no public knowledge.

For all the public knows, Mr. LEHMAN may be distinguished for his manly qualities, and he may have given such indications as the case admits of that he is a born leader of men. But neither of these things has as yet been made public. It will be the duty, and the responsibility of the trustees under the will to decide whether he is the "all-round man" the testator had in mind, and sufficiently more than the mere bookworm the testator makes it so clear that he did not have in mind. It is all within the control of the trustees. For, says the will again:

Except in the cases of the four schools hereinbefore mentioned, the election to scholarships shall be by the trustees, after such, if any, consultation as they shall think fit with the Minister having control of education in such Colony, Province, State, or Territory.

Thus it will be seen that the announcement that a Cecil Rhodes scholarship has been awarded to Mr. LEHMAN is possibly premature.

A "UNION" MURDER.

Upon how slender a basis rests the peace which now exists in the anthracite coal regions between the companies and the miners is unhappily illustrated by the murder of one SMITH, a non-union mine worker who, ever since the close of the strike, has been in trouble from persecution, boycotts, and threats of violence. SMITH seems to have gone out of his way to invite trouble by insisting upon remaining in a saloon where he was obviously unacceptable to the union men who frequented it, but that would scarcely extenuate his murder by a mob so vindictive as to inflict fifteen stab wounds in or near his heart, any one of which would probably have been fatal.

The twenty-one men known to have been implicated in the affair were Lithuanians. They are representatives of the class whose concentration in the anthracite district is a perpetual menace to the peace and good order of four of the most prosperous counties of Pennsylvania. They are ignorant, vindictive aliens, scarcely speaking the English language, if at all, and without qualifications for the responsibilities of citizenship. Nothing useful will be made of them until their boarding houses are broken up and they are scattered and brought more intimately into contact with Americans and American institutions. It is useless to talk of a permanent or satisfactory settlement of the differences between the mine owners and the mine workers while this class is recognised by either side as an element to be considered.

BACHELORS AND SPINSTERS.

Mr. COHN is announced to be the introducer and sponsor, "by request," of a remarkable project of law just sprung upon the Legislature of New York. It is Assembly Bill No. 320, and is entitled "An act to impose a tax upon all able-bodied bachelors and spinsters who are found to be deliberately persistent in their celibacy."

The title is accurately descriptive. Bachelors between forty-five and sixty-five are to pay $50 a year for the blessedness of singleness, and spinsters between thirty-five and fifty $25. In each case it is provided that the tax shall be levied only on the "able-bodied."

Like other taxes, this one is abjurable. It can be sworn off, like the tax on personal property, but like that, it must be sworn off. The onus is thrown on the taxpayer. And, just as the man suspected of personal property is required to go and swear that the random guesses of the assessors are unfounded, so must the bachelor or spinster show cause why he or she should not be mulcted for what is the effect of hard fate, and not of "deliberate persistency." "Should it appear to the satisfaction of the assessors that the celibacy of the bachelor or spinster listed for taxation is enforced and not intentional, the assessors are authorized to remit such tax."

This opens a pleasant prospect. The lobbies of the assessors, now crowded with eager abjurators of personal taxes, will then be thronged with unhappy celibates going before the assessors to tear open their old cicatrized wounds of the heart and set them bleeding afresh. An old bachelor once well known in New York was wont to say that he did not marry because, as he grew older, he "became more particular and less desirable." He cannot wriggle out of his dues in that way. If he swears that man proposes and woman disposes, and that he has repeatedly proposed, and as repeatedly been disposed of, the assessors are liable to tell him that he has loved above his station, that there are housemaids and charwomen who might still welcome his addresses, and that he shall not be excused till he has scoured the highways in quest of the poor and the maimed and the halt and the blind, and been rejected by all. When the old maid hands in the classical formula,

Nobody axed me, Sir, she said,

she will be told that she has been too backward and that maiden coyness is opposed to public policy. If she admits proposals—as what old maid does not?—cross-examination may develop that she has refused somebody who, in the judgment of the assessors, was quite good enough for the likes of her. Nay, there is always a test of good faith ready at hand. The conscientious assessors may order the backward bachelor to pop then and there to the waiting gentlewomen in the lobby. If he refuses, his "deliberate persistency" is manifest. If he accepts and the lady declines, his contumacy is transferred by that fact to her. Either way swells the revenues of the "foundling and orphan asylums" to which, by a particularly keen and cruel stroke of irony, the proceeds of the tax are allotted. The assessors cannot fail either to reap a rich harvest of taxation or to drive a roaring matrimonial trade.

But, in all seriousness, what is to be thought of the legislator who introduces such a measure as this, and shirks the responsibility of introducing it, but takes up the time of the legislators and of the public printers and the money of the taxpayers with such stuff? His performance is equally offensive whether his measure is to be regarded as a piece of horseplay or as the product of "honest, helpless, hopeless imbecility."

In securing the Senate's confirmation of his appointment of Mr. DICKEY to be Railroad Commissioner Gov. ODELL has won a complete victory over Senator PLATT. The issue between the old boss and the new boss was very clearly drawn, and the old boss was defeated. Gov. ODELL controls the Senate. How will he use his power—in the matter of canal improvement, for instance?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—There have been occasional lamentations over the waning everywhere of the personal element in modern journalism, and its almost complete disappearance in some parts of the country, but according to The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle it is precisely because this change has not gone far enough in South Carolina that the Tillman-Gonzales feud took the form it did and ended as it did. In an elaborate explanation of the affair—an explanation which The Chronicle emphatically asserts should not be taken as in any way excusing the murder, thereby evidencing a well-grounded fear that it may be so taken—we are told that in New York a newspaper, strictly as such, can attack a politician, also strictly as such, and no great amount of personal animosity is either shown or aroused. That is not the case in South Carolina, however, and there it was not The State that week after week applied the harshest of epithets to the Lieutenant Governor, but N. G. GONZALES, who expressed his personal opinion of JAMES TILLMAN. Such was the view of everybody who knew the two men, and such, especially, was the view of the man who was so savagely characterized. The Chronicle admits that the denunciations of TILLMAN were honest and courageous, but it questions their wisdom, "not simply because of the deplorable result, but from the standpoint of conservative journalism." Southern editors, it adds, are usually careful as to what they say for the very reason that their words will be treated as coming from a person and not from a paper, and it regrets that the earnestness of Mr. GONZALES and his bitter contempt for TILLMAN "led him to the use of language in denunciation that was not essential either to the display of his own courage or to the strength of his withering arraignment." As for the much-discussed prospect that TILLMAN will not have to pay the full penalty of his crime, The Chronicle says that while the punishment of any guilty man, despite his influential friends and their power to employ lawyers, would be a salutary lesson in South Carolina, yet it resents the suggestion that the lesson is more needed in the South than in the North, where, also, it finds from criminal statistics that murderers are not always put to death.

—Severe as was the lecture which The Philadelphia Medical Journal read to Harper's Weekly for its assertion that "somehow Mrs. EDDY has got hold of some important truths which the doctors have missed," our misguided neighbor abandons that fallacy only to present another quite as bad. "How would it do," The Weekly says, "to suggest that the Christian Scientists seem to have devised a fairly effective apparatus for using this knowledge which perhaps the regular doctors have missed? Most intelligent physicians recognize the great value of mental influence on many diseases, but they usually lack effective means to bring it to bear. The Christian Scientists seem to have a fairly effective method, though it is probably true that they often apply it in unfit cases. The hope of a good many thoughtful persons who have opposed attempts to squelch Christian Science and similar developments by law has been that toleration and observation of them would presently yield valuable knowledge which would be useful to mankind." That, too, ascribes altogether too much importance to the few, and always dubious, miracles worked by the faith-cure charlatans, and it makes the concession which is all they need to continue their operations with safety—to themselves—and profit—also to themselves. The churches have now ceased to admit the piety of the Eddyites, and it ill becomes believers in real medical science to admit that they have either new knowledge or new methods of using old knowledge.

—Gen. GROSVENOR gives an explanation entirely satisfactory, so far as it goes, of his own relations with "The Book of the Presidents, and by implication he severely criticises the business methods of those who hired him to write the book, but the criticism, besides being by implication alone, is somewhat belated. When the checks of subscribers began to come in made out to his order he had something more than a hint that all was not right—that somebody of whose identity he could have had no doubt was indulging in misrepresentations more or less serious and more or less likely to injure the reputation of a member of Congress. That would have been an excellent time to announce publicly that his relations with the publication were simply those of an author who had sold his manuscript outright and had no interest in pushing the sale of the book. Even now it would do no harm for the General to express with the plainness and vigor of language which he is known to have at his command just what he thinks of the methods by which subscriptions seem to have been secured. That would at least make lively reading, and it might to some extent console the General for the cash deficit which has been, he mournfully says, the outcome of the enterprise so far as he is concerned.

THE "NIGGER HAYES" LETTER.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The letter published in THE TIMES of Saturday and addressed to "Nigger Hayes" by some alleged members of the Coliseum Club of New Orleans, La., is evidently not an official document. It is manifestly the work of some blackguard who used the name of this club because of its well-known character and standing as one of the first clubs in the City of New Orleans.

These Southern social clubs are usually composed of gentlemen of culture and refinement, and no gentleman—not even a Southern gentleman—would attempt to insult a negro whom he regarded as his inferior by referring to him as a "nigger." I don't imagine that there is a gentleman in the whole State of Louisiana who would so far forget himself as to spell negro with two "g's" and at the same time hope to capture the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1904. I know a good many Southern gentlemen, and I have never heard one of them who had the blood of the aristocratic and well-bred South in his veins allude to negroes as "niggers." The letter from New Orleans is either a joke or it was written by the mixologist of the club on its official paper.

Mr. Hayes's courteous, dignified, and manly reply to this outburst discovers that there are elements of good breeding in him which are manifestly not possessed by his coarse and vulgar correspondent.

It is quite amusing to read about the antics of the microbe which is now biting the epidermis of some people at the South, and to ponder over their hysterical, incoherent, and impotent rage, word pictures of which confront us now almost daily in one or the other of the great journals of news and opinion.

The Southern tier of the United States appears to be industriously engaged just now in "purging bitter choler with a bitter pill," and all on account of "that man Roosevelt." It's awful, really.

JOHN E. BRUCE.

Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1903.

APPROVES ALLIES' METHODS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Isn't your disapproval, in this morning's editorial, of the allies' attitude upon the question of guarantee a little out of line with your usual fairness? Is it unreasonable if they say to Venezuela, "We have nothing to do with the claims of other nations; that is between you and them; all we ask is a definite guarantee that our claims shall be paid within a commonsense limit if time?"

The indefiniteness of having to take pot-luck with an unknown number of other claims, which may be put in and allowed—for a commission—by the clever Castro, is sufficient excuse for hesitation. The situation is very much like Talleyrand and his coachmaker who asked to be paid: "Vous serez payé, mon cousin," said the Bishop. "Et quand, Monseigneur?" "Hem!" was the reply, "Vous êtes bien curieux." For the allies to be "inquisitive" on this point may "weary" you, but, after all, nations are only multiples of human nature. It may rest you to think what is a tired feeling it must give the politicians, who cannot twist the lion's tail without alienating the German and Italian vote!

It may be bad manners to wish the debt of a shifty and shiftless nation paid within six years—more than the average life of a Venezuelan Government—but, remember, our manners were somewhat hearty when a small South American Republic, some years ago, had the temerity to resent the drunken sailors of one of our men-of-war, running amuck and killing its citizens.

C. W. Y.

New York City, Feb. 1, 1903.

FRANCE AND AMERICA.

From The Courrier des Etats-Unis, Feb. 2.

The incidents of Venezuela will have had one good result. They have shown the Americans where are their true friends in Europe.

One of our Philadelphia contemporaries, The North American, makes itself the interpreter of the popular sentiment in a caricature that it published yesterday. We see there John Bull and the German Emperor stretching the right hand to Brother Jonathan, while concealing a dagger in the left. But Jonathan is distrustful. He is shaking the hand of a French officer and showing him to the others, saying: "This is the only one whom I can trust."

It is only a sketch without pretension, a political caricature such as is published every day, but how it does tell the truth in laughing!

NUGGETS.

Disinterested Advice.

If people like you, don't ever start trouble for yourself by asking them why.—Atchison (Kan.) Globe.

Plans.

A man in Somerville is planning to go to Europe next Summer with the money that he has saved this Winter by not being able to buy coal.—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

Fell Away.

"I understand his friends have all deserted him."

"Yes; you see, they discovered that he was actually going to need their assistance."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

Initials.

Enrolling Officer—What is your name?
Recruit—Owen Espy Casey.
Enrolling Officer (with evident irritation)—Shoot a few of those initials! O. M. S. P. K. C. what?—Chicago Tribune.

After It.

"Will your employer be in after dinner?" inquired the visitor of the office boy.

"Nope," was the laconic reply.

"What makes you think so?" was the next query.

"Coz," replied the boy, as he prepared to dodge, "that's what he went out after."—Judge.

IN 2003.

Anna E. Williamson in Albany Times Union.

The year two-thousand-three had come,
And in the realms of space
An exile from the planet Mars had moon-
ed
Toward Earth, turned his face.
His tee stubbed on a meteor—he took a
sudden fall,
And landed unexpectedly on this terrestrial
ball.

He struck a housetop in his flight, which
seemed to him so high
He thought it the dividing line between the
earth and sky.
Gymnastics he had done at home, and
when he reached the street,
Was none the worse and proud to think of
his most strenuous feat.

To his surprise, the men he saw wore
armor polished bright.
From crown to sole it covered them, their
features out of sight;
"Oh, what? and why?" he asked a form,
who standing far aloof,
Replied: "This armor guarantees its wearer
against microbe-proof."

"Your ladies fair, and where are they?"
the startled Martian cried.
His answer was: "One hundred years
we've kept them locked inside.
Their trailing skirts caught countless germs
along the public way,
The Legislature passed an act. Indoors the
ladies stay."

"This suit is microscopical, and should a
germ appear—
Its form would be reflected in the surface
bright and clear.
We teach our schoolboys to discern be-
tween the various kinds
Bacteriology is all that occupies their
minds."

E'en as he spake a hungry germ prepared
for swift attack.
Its talons sharp extended were, and bristling
was its back.
It made a thrust—the Martian fled with
many a piercing scream!
Alas! Alack! the tale is done! for lo! it
was a dream.

GEORGIA'S GOVERNOR ON RACE QUESTION

Best Americanism Founded on Caucasianism, He Declares.

MAYOR LOW ON CHILD LABOR

Toast to the United States Offered at Georgia Society Dinner, in Place of One to the President.

The second annual banquet of the Georgia Society of the City of New York was held in the Astor Gallery of the Waldorf-Astoria last evening. The occasion was marked by the omission of the customary toast "To the President of the United States," and the substitution therefor of a toast to the "United States of America," and by a speech delivered by Gov. Joseph M. Terrell of Georgia, in which the Governor said that "in the solution of internal problems as they relate to a State or section the people more directly interested need intelligent sympathy without interference more than they do ignorant assistance, with prejudiced intermeddling."

The gallery was well filled with loyal Georgians, who have made their homes in New York, as well as many others who came from the mother State to attend this especial function. At the guests' table were Gov. Terrell, the guest of honor; Mayor Low, George Foster Peabody, William R. Hearst, Perry Belmont, Clarke Howell, editor of The Atlanta Constitution; Oscar S. Straus, Congressman James M. Griggs, and James R. Graybill, the toastmaster.

The dinner was an elaborate affair, an especial feature being the serving of the ices in boxes representing the stumps of Georgia pine. When the last course had been tested to the apparent satisfaction of every one concerned, Mr. Graybill arose and with a few introductory remarks about the progress that attended the formation of the Georgia Society proposed a standing toast to the "United States of America." This was drank amid the strains of "The Star-Spangled Banner," after which Mr. Graybill with a few complimentary remarks introduced Mayor Low, who responded to the toast of "Georgia, the Empire State of the South."

Mayor Low said in part:

"I am very glad to respond to this toast, and I am also glad that my friend, Mr. Peabody, as little as it was expected a year ago, is to respond for the city under my administration.

"Referring to your cotton milling industry, I think I am right when I say that there are more than 1,000,000 spindles in your State, and I hope that none of them are operated by little children. In the North we are acquainted with the evil of child labor. I hope that Georgia and the other great Southern States will work against the evil. All the profits of the cotton industry are not worth the life of a single child of Georgia.

"The two gentlemen on my left, Mr. Peabody and Mr. Straus, are types of the citizens which you have sent to us, and I hope you will send us as many more of the same calibre as you can without forfeiting your title to the 'Empire State of the South.'"

GOV. TERRELL SPEAKS.

Gov. Terrell was then introduced as a representative of that class of Southerners whom Northerners love to speak of as typical representatives of the new South. Gov. Terrell said in part:

"Gentlemen of the Georgia Society, you have selected a State wherein to make your future home that is splendid in accomplishment and unbounded in possibilities. But past achievement and future success may be seriously hampered by any legislation or administration of office that looks only to historic prejudice and misapprehended civilization. The law of reciprocal goodwill between the highest and most intelligent types of co-operative citizenship must always be maintained, or industrial growth, intellectual advancement, and patriotic unity will fall into a common heap of ruin.

"In the discharge of this joint and solemn duty which the progress of this great country imposes upon all the States alike, Georgia looks with confidence to the head and heart of the best people of the North, so proudly represented in the highest Americanism of New York. She does not come to the people of this section as a self-appointed preceptor in loyalty, but she does come as a rightful member of a great and impregnable Union of States, proud in the conscious glory that she has not, in the past, nor will she ever, follow a flag, except that which clasps within its cherished folds the supremest test of patriotic devotion. She comes as an independent, self-respecting member of the common sisterhood, giving brave sons to the continued upbuilding of each and all, and claiming from each brave sons consecrated to the same grand cause.

"Withholding nothing from any inferior race that may be or that may hereafter come among our people, in the way of all the essentials of life, liberty and property, and a full meed of justice in all matters relating to their wellbeing, we should educate our children in the great central thought, that the best and most enduring Americanism is founded upon the unyielding rock of Caucasianism. The best way to add to our country's strength is to inculcate lofty ideas of superiority, just as the surest way to encompass our land in doubt, and strife, and gloom is to encourage low ideas of equality.

"No more fatal blunder can be made by any State or section than to attempt interference with the peace and progress of its neighbors, or by that species of philanthropy which mistakes amelioration for elevation. The standard of greatness will always crumble when its votaries attempt to carry it into the lowly planes that were designed and set apart, by natural law, for an inferior civilization.

"In the solution of internal problems, as they relate to a State or section, the people more directly interested need intelligent sympathy, without interference, more than they do ignorant assistance, with prejudiced intermeddling. It is better to leave the adjustment of all social problems to those who come into daily contact with them. At this particular stage of the world's history it seems a splendid time for all the States to relegate the Pharisee and the theorist, and interest themselves in attending to their own affairs, while they watch with a common patriotism the dangers that may await America abroad.

"On this, my first visit to your State since the people of Georgia honored me by electing me their Chief Executive, I desire again to congratulate your people upon the magnificent manner in which they maintain their right to pre-eminent rank as the Empire State of the North. While paying this merited tribute with the most sincere feeling of congratulation, I know that you will pardon a comparative digression that leads me back to the proud and resourceful State of my birth. It is altogether fitting that I should not neglect Georgia in what I have to say this evening.

"Providence has been so lavish in the dispensation of blessings to our mother State, that we refer to her in a comparative way, not with a feeling of invidious distinction, but more as grateful recipients of unusual gifts. Such is the variety of her climate, the productiveness of her soil, the infinite scope of her resources, and the sublime culture of her civilization, that if a Chinese wall were built around her inviting boundary lines, she would, in time, be not only the Empire State of the South, but the Empire State of the world, in all that goes to make a people great, and a Commonwealth independent and potential.

GEORGIA AND NEW YORK.

"New York has her circulating millions, represented in the vaults of her world-famed banks and trust companies, yet Georgia takes proud comfort in the thought that her physical body is yellow with the commercial blood of gold-bearing veins. New York is rich in her mineral wealth and alive with the music of her great factories, but Georgia rests secure in the confidence that she holds within her borders coal and wood sufficient to make her independent of strikes and famines for all time. If New York is the proud possessor of great buildings that rise in colossal grandeur upon her thickly populated surface, in Georgia the plenteous palm of the Omnipotent hand has emptied mountains of marble and granite that adorn her pristine bosom and unsolicitedly await the industry of the blaster and the genius of the artist.

"If New York congratulates herself upon the magnificent scenic beauty of Niagara and the splendid practical results to be seen in the recent harnessing of that wonderful waterfall—Georgia points with confident satisfaction to the fact that she holds in her yet undeveloped mountains enough power to run all the spindles of America, and that every city in the United States, if it would enjoy with the luscious red of the apple and the cereal amber of her fertile fields—Georgia revels in the flavor of the luscious melons, as she nestles in the soft blushes of the peach, and the immaculate virginity of her far-reaching fields of cotton. If New York has her palaces that represent the magnificence of human wealth, and the consummation of human art—Georgia is filled with hospitable homes, that reflect the fragrance of the most delightful civilization that ever graced the social realm.

"If New York lives through the wonderness of Washington Irving, in the mystic grandeur of the Adirondacks—Georgia breathes immortality through the sympathetic soul of Sydney Lanier, as reflected in the majestic beauty of the Blue Ridge, and the mellow glow of her abounding planes.

"In conclusion, my friends, you will make better Americans if you will keep in mind the inspiring verse of a loyal and brilliant son of your native State:

Fair Georgia! How my full heart swells,
As that proud name salutes mine ears!
What scenes it wakes in Memory's cells!
How grand thy destiny appears!

Altitudes, on move, among thy hills,
Thy wandering sons a home may claim;
My love is boldest measure thrills,
When I've I breathe thy glorious name!

Great Empire of the Sunny South,
The wanderer greets thee from afar!
Thy praise is ever within my mouth!
Upon our flag, thou brightest star.

May thy pure rays beam ever bright.
Thus will I pray, where'er I roam;
May no fell discord quench thy light,
Land of my birth, my youth's love home.

George Foster Peabody, who responded to the toast, "The Empire City of the World," said New York was the training school of the country, and people came here to learn how things should be done and also how things should not be done.

Oscar S. Straus responded to the toast, "James Oglethorpe, the Founder of Georgia." Mr. Straus was introduced as a man who had lived so long on both Republican and Democratic turkey that he had become the representative of all parties and the chief member of the Peace Commission. Before discussing Oglethorpe, he said:

"When Bret Harte was sent to Glasgow as the United States Consul, the Secretary of State, for instructions, the Secretary merely told him that he was going abroad with laurels on his brow, and that he should be careful that he did not browse on his laurels. We are not under such a ban to-night. We can browse on our laurels and admire each other to our heart's content to-night.

"We have in Georgia many Georgia crackers, and when they have left the borders of the State which they love so well many of them have become crackers-jacks."

Clark Howell explained his presence at the dinner by saying that the Governor had urged him and the President of the Senate, as well as the Speaker of the House, to accompany him; but that it was not until they were all on the train en route for New York that he told them why he was so anxious to have them with im. When they were half way to New York the Governor said that he had read that recently several Governors of Western States had left their States, and that during their absence the reins of Government were held by the Lieutenant Governors or the Chairmen of the Houses, and that he did not propose to take any chances in Georgia.

David Robinson, the Secretary of the club, received a diamond and pearl scarf-pin as a gift from the society in token of their appreciation of the work he had done in building up the society.

WOULD FEDERATE CHURCHES.

Clergymen Discuss Co-operative Parish System in Which Christian Workers Should Combine.

Plans for introducing into religious effort schemes of consolidation similar to those which have proved so successful in the financial world occupied much of the discussion at the third annual conference of the National Federation of Churches and Christian Workers held yesterday at the Bible House. J. Cleveland Cady, the President, opened the session, when the Rev. Dr. E. B. Sanford, General Secretary, presented his report, showing that in the past two years State federations have been brought about in New York, Ohio, Massachusetts, and Nebraska and the way made ready for them in many other parts of the country.

The Rev. Dr. John Knox McLean of the Pacific Theological Seminary reported that as a result of the federation spirit the Presbyterians and Congregationalists co-operate in locating new churches and are thinking of co-operating when it comes to extinguishing churches in localities where there are two or more and where there is room for only one.

The Rev. Walter Laidlaw, Secretary of the New York Federation, appealed against what he termed the neglect that had been shown in recognizing the Episcopal Church. Dr. Sanford, however, begged the privilege of the floor, and told him that he had heard from clergymen of that denomination that there would be difficulty in getting the heads of the Church to appoint delegates to the conferences.

Resolutions were then adopted, calling upon friends of the movement to work out a co-operative parish system, in which all churches and Christian workers should combine.

The Rev. Dr. William M. Bell of Dayton, Ohio, concluded the afternoon session, in which he warned the assemblage of a tremendous struggle with Mormonism, which he said was going to be waged over a vast territory in the West.

"There is no way," he said, "in which we can grapple successfully with the spirit that possesses that great district, unless we be federated and fight it out together."

The National Federation last night gave a banquet at the Hotel St. Denis. J. Cleveland Cady, President of the Federation, was Chairman of the evening. About fifty of the members attended.

The Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, rector of the Holy Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, was the first speaker. "That we at last are coming together and can shake hands without feelings of suspicion toward each other," he said, "is a thing to be thankful for indeed. Whatever our denominational differences, they are not greater than that we all can stand together in the work for moral advancement and the championship of the tenets of Christianity in their bearing on our common life.

"You will find that if all the ministers in a community stand together, when they utter a protest they will get a hearing far out of proportion to their relative importance in that community. Do you think, for instance, that Philadelphia could ever have gotten into the condition it is in at present or that we could have a Mayor like the one we have had to endure for the last four years if all the ministers of the Gospel in that city had dared to come together, regardless of denomination, and utter their warning in unison?"

The Rev. Dr. Royce Tupper of the First Baptist Church, Philadelphia, said he had no sympathy for the "boneless belief" which declared that it did not matter what Church a man belonged to as long as he was bound for heaven. The Rev. Dr. W. F. McDowell of the Methodist Educational Board and the Rev. Dr. William O. Thompson, President of Berea College, in Kentucky, also spoke.

ACQUIRED BY STEEL TRUST?

The Jones & Laughlin Company, Largest Independent Concern, Said to Have Been Taken Over.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Feb. 3.—A report was current to-day that the negotiations which it is said have been going on for several months by which the United States Steel Corporation was seeking to obtain control of the Jones & Laughlin Steel Company, had culminated in the absorption of the great independent steel company. Secretary W. C. Moreland of the Jones & Laughlin Company said that he had no information that any change was being made in the ownership of the Jones & Laughlin Company properties further than the published statement. He declined emphatically to express any opinion as to the reported proposed purchase. Willis F. King, Chairman of the Jones & Laughlin Company, also refused to make any statement.

The Jones & Laughlin Steel Company is the largest independent iron and steel works outside of the United States Steel Corporation, and is equipped to compete successfully with any iron works in Europe or America. The foundation of the present firm was laid more than fifty years ago, and H. Z. Jones, the present consulting head of the firm, who was in the canalboat business at one time, started the first plant on the site now occupied by the big plant.

The company was recently incorporated and the capital of the firm increased to $65,000,000, and it is reported that the United States Steel Corporation has offered $100,000,000 for the property.

KING EDWARD'S ILLNESS

Reports of His Majesty's Indisposition Confirmed by His Physician.

It is Said That His Condition is Improving, but Festivities Planned at Chatsworth Are Indefinitely Postponed.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—Late to-night Baron Knollys informed inquirers at Windsor Castle that King Edward's progress was quite satisfactory. An indication that no anxiety is felt regarding the King's condition may be found in the complete absence of a shoal of inquiries from foreign Courts, which was the usual experience on the occasion of his Majesty's previous illnesses.

It seems that the King caught a slight cold some days ago. He wore a cumbersome overcoat while planting trees on Monday, and the unbuttoning of it to facilitate digging is supposed to have given him a chill. The usual symptoms of influenza, lassitude, pains in the back and head, and a slight rise in temperature followed. The King is confined to his apartment, but is not obliged to remain in bed. Queen Alexandra continues her customary drives.

There is great disappointment and gloom at Chatsworth, where all the intended festivities, except a private theatrical performance, have been countermanded. Tons of fireworks have been sent away. The royal servants and baggage have gone, and the guests at Chatsworth are consoling themselves with golfing and motoring.

Sir Dighton Probyn, King Edward's Equerry, officially notified the Mayor of Windsor at 11 o'clock this morning that his Majesty was progressing satisfactorily. Sir Francis Laking, the King's physician, after a brief visit to Windsor Castle today returned to London and confirmed the statement that the King had a slight attack of influenza.

Advices from Chatsworth say that there is no likelihood of the King's recovery being sufficiently speedy to enable him to leave Windsor this week.

The drop of ¼ per cent. in consols this morning was attributed to the King's indisposition.

MACEDONIAN REFORMS DOUBTED

Vienna Loses Confidence in the Efficacy of the Proposed Scheme.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times's Vienna correspondent says that one consequence of the delay in completing the publication of the Austro-Russian scheme for reforms in Macedonia is the growth of skepticism regarding the efficacy of any reforms.

Where optimism prevailed a month ago doubt is now general, and in fact outside of the Foreign Office it is difficult to find any confidence in the value of diplomatic action and the introduction of reforms.

UNEASINESS IN BULGARIA.

Belief Exists That the Publication of the Austro-Russian Agreement Would Help the Government.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Continued delay in the production of the Austro-Russian scheme to assure reforms in Macedonia is causing considerable uneasiness in Bulgaria, says the correspondent of The Times at Sofia.

Although the publication of the plan would probably now be too late to forestall the probable insurrectionary movement, he adds, it would probably strengthen the Bulgarian Government in its resistance to popular pressure. The last Government Council decided to employ every legitimate means to frustrate the activity of the Macedonian Revolutionary Committee, which is energetically collecting subscriptions all over the country to aid their cause.

SULTAN'S VICTORY MAGNIFIED.

May Have Checked Rebellion, but Does Not End It.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The Times's Tangier correspondent reports that the Sultan's victory over the Pretender appears to have been exaggerated. Only thirty heads and eighty-five prisoners have reached Fez so far.

Although this may check the rebellion, it by no means implies that the affair is finished.

GERMANY OPEN TO JESUITS.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The modification of the law with regard to the Jesuits, which the speech of the Chancellor in the Reichstag seems to herald, remarks the correspondent of The Times in Berlin, will doubtless be the subject of considerable discussion.

It will not be opposed by the Left, but will be certain to be regarded in many quarters as a sop to the Clerical Centre, on which the Imperial Government of late years has been so dependent.

MR. McCORMICK'S UNIFORM.

American Diplomats at Russian Court to Wear Gold Braid on Black Cloth.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 3.—With regard to the curiosity shown respecting the uniform of the United States Ambassador here, it is explained that the Court officials have persistently pressed the uniform question upon several of Ambassador McCormick's predecessors.

Their demands became insistent when the post was made an embassy, and Charlemagne Tower yielded on the matter and carried out the rule of the State Department that a United States representative should conform to the customs of the country to which he is accredited. After a consultation with the Court officials Mr. Tower adopted for himself and for the Secretaries of the United States Embassy uniforms which satisfied the Court requirements.

These uniforms were of black cloth with gold braid. They have the advantage of rendering the United States representatives inconspicuous and saving them the humiliation often experienced by their predecessors when their servants were summoned to identify them at the Winter Palace.

Ambassador McCormick accepted the matter as settled, and ordered a duplicate of Mr. Tower's uniform.

GAVE $10,000 TO LADY CURZON.

Henry Phipps Donates That Sum for Charitable Purposes.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.—Henry Phipps, a Director of the Carnegie Steel Company, who is traveling in this country, has given Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy, the sum of $10,000, in support of her Victoria Memorial Midwifery Fund.

Mr. Phipps, as announced from Calcutta on Feb. 1, presented Lord Curzon of Kedleston with the sum of $10,000, to be devoted to some practical object or to scientific research promising to be of enduring benefit to India.

AMERICAN MACHINE A RELIEF.

Its Introduction Lightens Troubles of English Boot Manufacturers.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES
Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The correspondent of The Times at Leicester says that the English boot manufacturers are hampered in the employment of labor-saving machinery first by the objections of the workmen, who restrict the output on the ground that the use of the machines throws large numbers of men out of employment and, secondly, because the owners of the patented machines decline to sell and will only lease the machines, with the onerous condition that the manufacturers shall not use machines supplied by others.

The climax has now been reached by the introduction of a new American machine which effects a great saving of labor and the manufacturers are going to test in the courts the legality of the leases of the owners of machines they now use.

JUSTICE O'GORMAN HONORED.

Sons of St. Patrick Give Him a Dinner and a Silver Set of 158 Pieces.

The Society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick gave a dinner last night at Delmonico's in honor of Justice James A. O'Gorman on the occasion of his retirement from the office of President of the society after three successive terms. At each end of the guests' table were sugar figures of Justice, wearing a green mantle and blinded by a white cloth about her eyes. The guests included Justices Henry A. Gildersleeve, Frank C. Laughlin, Edward Patterson, Edward W. Hatch, Charles H. Truax, Francis M. Scott, and Morgan J. O'Brien. With the members of the judiciary were the Rev. Charles McCready, James S. Coleman, and David McClure.

Justice O'Brien presented to the retiring President a handsome silver set of 158 pieces. This was a token of respect from the members of the society. In his opening speech the toastmaster, Justice Fitzgerald, said that such a dinner as they were eating was but an example of the sort of food all Irishmen should have under proper conditions.

David McClure told of the fight for American Independence, the part the Irish played in the war and in the formation of our Constitutional Government. Irishmen were to the right and left of George Washington when the British flag was hauled down.

"The events of the past two weeks amaze us," he continued. "We see the Governments of the Old World sending their warships to collect the petty debts from a South American republic. We have several ex-Presidents of this society here, and there is only one ex-President of the United States who has attended one of our meetings, and he called the attention of the world to the fact that we insisted on 'Hands off.'"

There were cheers for Grover Cleveland.

Father McCready, the next speaker, praised the guest of the evening, who, he said, bore the hatred of his race for the oppressors of his race. Illustrative of this feeling, the speaker told of a dying man who was commanded to forgive all men and who said he would, but added:

"If I must, I must forgive; but I leave it as a legacy to my son that if he don't fight my forgiven enemy I will turn over in my grave."

Justice O'Brien, in presenting the silver service, said the committee had been hard pressed in deciding what they should select for Justice O'Gorman. It had been suggested that he receive something to protect him from the Appellate Division or an Indian outfit for a Grand Sachem or an addition to his house in view of the growth of his family. Justice O'Gorman, in response, said he would urge the following as the ideal of the society:

"Let us maintain the Irish valor and intense Americanism at all times. On every battlefield for 200 years down to those on the veldt in South Africa not one has been without consecration by Irish blood and their whitened bones. Let us hope, too, that all Irishmen will some time unite in that little isle across the sea in a liberty worthy of the genius of its people."

THE FRENCH COOKS' BALL.

An Afternoon Culinary Exhibition Draws a Crowd—The Night Function.

The thirty-seventh annual ball of the Société Culinaire Philanthropique was held last night at Madison Square Garden. The ball was preceded by an afternoon culinary exhibition, in which the chefs of various hotels, clubs, and restaurants, members of the society, showed to an admiring public delicate works of their art.

All during the afternoon there was a constant flow of people to the concert hall of the Garden, where good things in such variety and of so good appearance were to be seen as to have tempted the appetite of the worst dyspeptic. About twenty chefs entered exhibits, the total number of which was about one hundred. Among these were large pastry hearts, miniature sugar yachts, Statues of Liberty, flowers—everything that a chef could devise.

A large jar of pink roses stood on one of the tables, near some potted plants. To a person standing a few feet away they looked like very ordinary roses, but to the close observer it was apparent that the artist had done a good job with his material, for they were of sugar, the work of Francois Cordier.

The chef of the New York Yacht Club distinguished himself in a miniature "Defender" on a pedestal surrounded by sugar cupids, cannon, and deers.

From the Hotel Netherland came a work entitled "After the Bull," a conical-shaped affair made up of oyster shells, crackers, lobster shells, empty wine bottles, and whatever might be left after a late supper.

Probably the most unique work on exhibition was that of the chef of the Café Martin. His work was in the shape of sculptural ice, representing various animals.

Among the exhibitors were the Hotel Netherland, the New York Yacht Club, the Buckingham Hotel, the Ansonia, Rector's, Simpson-Crawford Company, the Albemarle Hotel, Café Martin, Grand Union Hotel, Marlborough Hotel, and the Siegel-Cooper Company.

After the works had been on exhibition for some time they were taken, some to the restaurant and the rest to the French hospitals in town.

GOULD OUT OF MATCH TRUST.

It was announced upon authority yesterday, after news came from Chicago that Edwin Gould had not been re-elected a Director of the Diamond Match Company, that Mr. Gould had no interest in match stocks.

Mr. Gould sold the Continental Match Company to the Diamond Match Company a few years ago and was then elected a Director. A representative of Mr. Gould stated yesterday that his other interests demanded his withdrawal from the Diamond Match Company altogether, and it was understood that he had even disposed of his stock.

CARNIVAL IN THE ADIRONDACKS

Special to The New York Times.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Feb. 3.—With the hilltops bare of snow, the Midwinter Carnival started to-day. A heavy rain set in last evening, and continued most of the night, but the skies cleared off this morning. It was slightly cooler, but far too warm for a Winter day for the Adirondacks. There was just about enough snow left to permit of sleighing.

The village is in gala attire. All the hotels and business blocks and most of the dwellings are decorated and the sidewalks are studded with evergreen trees. The residence of Dr. Edward L. Trudeau is almost covered with the blue of Yale. The village is crowded to overflowing with visitors.

The carnival formally opened at 1:30 this afternoon with a parade of floats and decorated sleighs. At times the crowds blocked the procession. There was also a hockey match and a children's fancy dress skating exhibition this afternoon, and to-night the lake was brilliant. The ice palace was illuminated with electric lights.

Wrecked Brig Sunlight's Crew Here.

Capt. Thomas James and seven of the crew of the brig Sunlight, which was stranded on the southern shore of Cuba in December, were brought home on the Morro Castle yesterday, the United States Consul at Havana having furnished them transportation from that city. The brig was a total loss, but lighters were able to save a portion of the cargo.

THE LYALL COLLECTION.

Paintings and Water Colors of David C. Lyall to be Sold at Auction.

The late David C. Lyall of Brooklyn Borough was always generous with his pictures, so that many canvases, pastels, and water colors in his collection, which is shown to-day at the American Art Galleries, are familiar to those who frequent loan exhibitions. It is some years since he died, but the impression made by certain pictures he owned is likely to abide in memory.

The most widely known and appreciated among the 104 to be sold at Mendelssohn Hall on Feb. 10 is the big "Springtime" by Pierre Auguste Cot, a picture of a youth and slender maid in a swing, with butterflies hovering above their heads. It has been reproduced in black and white and in colors; it has been painted on a smaller scale by Cot himself, and it has been copied with variations by many painters, who have sought to make something as popular, without exactly hitting the mark. There is scarcely a painting by Bouguereau, one of Cot's masters, which has had such a success with the multitude. Well, here is the original "Springtime," painted in 1873 and sold in the John Wolfe collection in 1882.

Cot is not so much like Bouguereau in this popular idyl of youth and Spring, as he follows Fragonard, though he does not hit just the same gray note of the old French reconteur in paint. This is his masterpiece; in a way he might be placed among the painters of one picture; at any rate, he never struck such another vein of popularity. It is Daphnis and Chloes, or Paul and Virginia over again, and if the young girl, in the way of innocence of look, is not all that such stories of tender love demand, there is a charm in the young forms, in the clinging of the girl to the boy, and in the suggestion of Arcadia as the place where these young lovers abide.

"Crossing the Stream," by Bouguereau, signed and dated 1880, is another canvas sure of its appreciative crowd, but perhaps not so certain of finding a connoisseur to add it to his collection. Yet the admirers of Bouguereau will not fail to marvel at the drawing of the young girl who has just carried her little blonde brother on her back across a rivulet. It is a pretty group that will excite but a languid interest nowadays among those who study art, yet it represents the best that Bouguereau does, though it is not one of his ambitious pieces, neither an attempt to paint a Madonna nor a symbolical flying figure.

A third notable canvas is one of Alphonse de Neuville's last compositions, "Destruction of the Telegraph Line," an incident of the Franco-German war, when German soldiers reached the seashore in Normandy and broke the wires in a little hamlet. The hamlet was Étretat, where Maupassant love to congregate. A cavalryman is standing on his horse and hacking down the wires with his sabre. The fisherman Mayor in his tricolor sash parleys with the officer of the detachment; behind him stands the Curé, and behind the Curé M. Ludovic Halévy, who was present on the occasion, and has left an account of it in L'Invasion.

Mr. Lyall liked genre pictures and historical, but he did not neglect landscape; indeed, the most valuable of his pictures, as sales now tell, are the fine specimens of Millet, Courbet, Rousseau, Corot, and Daubigny, of Diaz, Pelouse, and Français, which he secured before prices for such examples rose to their present height. One of Courbet's many views, taken near Ornans, shows the familiar rolling country with outcropping of limestone, and in the centre a ravine with a stream foaming among the rocks.

It is painted with unusual suavity for so rugged a brush master as Courbet. "Rire d'Avril" is a Spring landscape, with distant village and washerwomen at a stream in the foreground, by Bastien-le-Page, the young artist of great promise cut off before his prime. It has great freshness, and the "smile of April," which appears in the fruit trees blooming before the green leaf, is seen repeated in the gay faces of the peasant girls at their work.

Pelouse was in some respects the finest of all French landscapists when he died, in 1890, though the veteran Harpignies might have disputed the title. "Early Morning, Finistère" and "On the Seine—Sunset" keep his reputation well. The finest landscape in the Lyall collection, however, is neither a Pelouse nor a Rousseau nor a Daubigny; but the Corot from the Gambart collection called "Le Boulesu," a longish small picture which in general composition belongs to the series he made near Ville d'Avray. The sky is very beautiful, and the trees are silhouetted against it in a way that only Corot had the patent for.

To be sure, one sees in Claude Lorraine and the Dutch landscapists who were his prototypes something similar; but where, save in Corot, can one find just that feathery, floating look of young leaves against a pearly sky, when the moving leaf is seen, and yet not distinctly seen owing to the excessive brightness of the background? This is indeed a charming Corot. Good also is an inland upright landscape, oddly called "Near the Sea"—perhaps a lake is meant "in which there is another charming sky and also Corot's own trees are there and bits of water off to the right. "The Forest Path" is interesting as a variety; it is a wood, with the horizon peeping white through the tunnel formed by the road.

There are three Théodore Rousseaus, the largest, but not the best, of them being "Ploughing." The finest is the small "Oak—Sunset," for it embodies the sturdy drawing of Rousseau, his lifelong study of trees, and his power to reflect the tragic side of the hour when the sun goes down. The oak is beyond praise. Even such a fine bit as the Jules Dupré—"Coming Storm"—with all its robustness is not equal to this little picture, in which there is a subtler suggestion than one of the actual physical tempest. Much inferior to "Ploughing"—itself a landscape not to be understood—is the view of hillside and oaks and meadow by Rousseau, catalogued No. 48. In comparison with the others it is dull and commonplace.

Four Daubignys are "Bords de la Rivière," 1860; "Sunset on the River," 1874; "Twilight," 1874, and "Early Spring," undated. The best is the sunset on the river with its file of ducks in the water of the foreground, the women washing on the brink of the river to the right and the slender trees lined up against a charming sky. Diaz is seen in a pleasing but not richly colored Fontainebleau woodland scene, and an unusually good figure composition which might well have been used for a tapestry in the Gobelins, if the Government looms had been open to anything but the old arid reproduction of historical pictures. "Cupid's Festival" is a pleasant jumble of young, plump women somewhat Venetian in coloring and contour, of girls and Cupids, all scattered about in a delightfully colored wood interior—a sort of picnic of nymphs and Oriental odalisques and Cupids.

Three examples of J. F. Millet include a pastel—peasant girl seated with her knitting while a cow browses near—a sketch in oils called, "The Surprised Bather," probably for use in some large composition, and the sketch for "The Birth of the Calf"—peasants bringing in the newborn calf from the fields on a stretcher. François Louis Français, who died in 1897, aged eighty-three, is represented fairly by "Environs of Rome—Sunset," and "Environs of Plombières." He was a landscapist who deserved more recognition here than was accorded him.

Among the painters of genre the Belgian, Madou, held a high place here as well as in France. "The Smoker" is an excellent figure, but has no dramatic quality such as Madou often introduced. "A Guitar Player," by Madrago, was painted under the impulse of Meissonier and Fortuny, and well painted, too. Louis Knipercz was a closer disciple of Meissonier, and has had less of Fortuny in his work. Very good, indeed, is his scene of an elderly guardsman of the seventeenth century explaining a pass in swordmanship to a young man.

"The Card Players" is another good piece. From Zamacois we get a water-color, "Picador," and from Boldini a very cleverly painted figure of a young woman in a boudoir, vapid, and imperfect of face. Bonnat's "Broken Pitcher" intends to be a genre picture, but is merely the portrait of a little Italian model, and Maurice Leloir's little watercolors and his "Farewell" in oils seem rather out of place in this company, owing to their insipid prettiness.

A splendid, imperfectly drawn but gorgeously conceived and colored scene from Ivanhoe by Delacroix is one of the gems of this collection. The Fromentin is a good early one, not commonplace, the Henner conventional so far as purple robe, creamy nude, and blue sky patch are concerned, but an uncommonly good specimen.

There is a water color by Klimsch of Munich, a pleasing but cloying "End of the Day's Work" by Jules Breton, a good Troyon of 1856 from the A. T. Stewart collection, a well drawn and uncommonly well painted "Strolling Catrone Merchant" by Jérôme, two figure pieces by Erskine Nicol, landscapes by David Johnson and R. W. van Boskerck, a bull by Brascassat, and water colors by David Cox, Birket Foster, Turner, and others. This sale will occasion no little flurry among the art dealers and picture buyers.

A GERMAN PETRUCHIO.

Herr Bonn at His Best in Shakespeare's Farce of the Tamed Shrew.

"Die bezähmte Widerspenstige" is the name under which Shakespeare's "The Taming of the Shrew" is known at the Irving Place Theatre, but the piece itself is much the same old farce of the Gentleman who weds Kate and her curst temper for the sake of getting at her dowry, and in the process of subduing her to his will falls honestly in love with her and makes her love him.

As acted last night, the tough Elizabethan mirth of the piece proved wholesome, a source of endless merriment to an audience that filled the theatre, and that was so intent upon catching every syllable of the fun that the laughter of those in front was speedily hissed down by eager souls behind bent upon getting their full money's worth.

The Petruchio of Herr Bonn is, if not his best part, at least the part in which his personal charm and the vigorous virtuosity of his art show to the greatest popular advantage. Never have his eyes been brighter, his smile more brilliant and winning, his attitude and tread more instinct with boisterous grace and virile suggestion. His conception of the wife tamer showed his customary skill and intelligence in the composition of the whole as well as in details.

From his graceful air of masculine superiority at his first meeting with Kate, his demeanor rose in a natural and finely modulated crescendo through various shades of farcical exaggeration to an excess of simulated anger that swelled and distorted his features with burlesque exaggeration; and never for a moment did he suggest anything but the humorous goodwill toward his shrew which the part requires.

To those accustomed to the fiery and majestic Shrew of Ada Rehan's creation, the Katharine of Camilla Dalberg did not make an impressive figure. Her tread was high-heeled and mincing; her gestures were restless and petulant rather than impassioned, and there were times when the actress seemed to be half-consciously smiling at what she was doing. The audience smiled and laughed with her, however, which indicates both their good will and the india rubber indestructibility of a part as vigorous as that of the Shrew.

Sad to relate, the text used was painfully defective. It was cut right and left, among the omitted scenes being the admirable passage in which Petruchio hales Kate along with him away from her bridal dinner. The induction, with the humors of Christopher Sly and the huntsman, was likewise sacrificed, and in place of it was given a modern curtain raiser.

This is the greatest of pities, for though there is the best of reason for thinking that the main plot of the play is not by Shakespeare, the character of Sly is as indisputably the Poet's own as those of Katherine and Petruchio—or, indeed, as that of Falstaff. Much of the stage business was new to English eyes and very amusing. The play will be repeated Saturday afternoon.

The curtain raiser was Hartleben's little officer tragedy, "Abschied vom Regiment," played last night, in which Bonn takes the part of the middle-aged officer who is killed while unraveling the story of his wife's dishonor. The part was in strong contrast to that of Petruchio, and Bonn was equally master of it. The double bill afforded an effective contrast.

MAURICE GRAU'S SUCCESSOR.

George H. Wilson of Pittsburg Will Make a Proposition to the Metropolitan Opera Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 3.—It seems probable that George H. Wilson of this city will succeed Maurice Grau in the management of grand opera next year. Mr. Wilson returned from New York this morning, where he had several conferences with the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House. He said there are a number of other candidates for the position, one of whom is John S. Duss, the well known Pittsburg bandmaster.

"I had talked informally on the matter with several members of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company," said Mr. Wilson, "and owe much to Mr. Grau, who recommended my name to the Board. On Sunday I spent two hours with George G. Haven, Chairman of the Board, and every phase of the future of opera was discussed.

"Of course I do not know what action will be taken. I shall soon be able to present a proposition to the company and then the selection will be made. I did not permit the use of either the name of Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Frick, and have not approached these gentlemen on the subject. I cannot say at this time who the backers of the enterprise will be."

A meeting of the Directors of the Metropolitan Opera and Real Estate Company was rescheduled for yesterday, but none was held, because of the lack of a quorum.

NEWS OF PLAYS AND PLAYERS.

Mrs. Osborn's Playhouse was dark last night, and will be so until next Monday night, when "A Woman Killed With Kindness," by Thomas Heywood, will be given. It was said there yesterday that no more Shakespearean drama would be given by Frank Lea Shorg at the Playhouse. The reason assigned for the closing this week is the need of the stage for the rehearsals of the revival of Monday.

***

Richard Harding Davis was in New York yesterday, when he read to Charles Frohman a part of his new play of American soldier life in the Far West. Mr. Frohman bought the play at once. It is said to be Mr. Davis's intention to devote all his time to playwriting.

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Ramsay Morris, the author of "Ninety and Nine," has disposed of his modern society comedy, "Judith," to Mary Manning, who will probably be seen in it next year.

***

Mrs. Patrick Campbell seems jealous of her prerogative as actor-manager. Though her posters declare her to be under the direction of Charles Frohman, she has taken occasion recently to declare that she is her own manager.

***

David Belasco has somewhat recovered from his recent illness, but his physicians declare that he is suffering from overwork and consequently must rest. He will go either to Paris or to Florida.

***

Alice Fischer and her company, Edna Wallace Hopper, William Collier, Louise Allen, Andrew Mack, Peter F. Dailey, Digby Bell, John T. Kelly, William Gould, Louis Wesley, Georgie Lawrence, George Beban, and Gus Edwardes are some of the volunteers who have offered their services to Henry B. Harris for the benefit for Thomas Evans at Wallack's Theatre on Sunday, Feb. 15.

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Next week will be a busy one at the Casino. Monday the New York Lodge, No. 1, of Elks will be present a thousand strong, for their annual theatre party. The following night will be the three hundredth performance in America of "A Chinese Honeymoon," and it will be marked by the distribution of handsome souvenirs. Wednesday there will be present two big out-of-town wedding parties, while on Thursday a special matinée will observe Lincoln's Birthday.

Opera on Lincoln's Birthday.

The management of the Metropolitan Opera House announces an extra performance on the evening of the anniversary of Lincoln's birthday, Feb. 12, of "Die Walküre," with a cast including Mmes. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Fritzi Scheff, Maryllt, Beygand, Bridewell, and Nordica. Aloya Burgstaller will make his first appearance in New York as Siegmund.

BLOW HURT MINISTER FATALLY

The Rev. Ellis Ballou, Cousin of President Garfield, Dies as Result of Being Struck by a Boy.

The Rev. Ellis Ballou, a cousin and at one time the private secretary of President James A. Garfield, died on Monday at the House of the Lord Mission, 440 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city. Mr. Ballou was seventy years of age.

According to Mr. Ballou's friends, his death was due to a blow that he received last Thanksgiving Day. A dinner was given on that day to about 800 men and women at the mission. Mr. Ballou, who was Superintendent of the mission, during the dinner had occasion to go to the door to check some turbulent boys who were causing a disturbance outside. When he told them to desist, one of the boys threw a stone which struck the minister just above the heart. Although Mr. Ballou knew the boy who had thrown the missile he would not tell his name.

EX-JUSTICE RUSSELL DEAD.

Recently Resigned from the Supreme Court Bench to Practice Law in This City.

Leslie W. Russell, who for ten years was a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, died yesterday morning, after an illness of several weeks, at his residence, 620 West End Avenue.

Mr. Russell was born in Canton, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., on April 15, 1840. He was a son of John Leslie Russell, a leader of the bar in Northern New York, who was prominent in public life as well. At eighteen years of age Leslie W. Russell began the study of the law in the offices of Hill, Carger & Porter. In 1867 he was chosen delegate to the Constitutional Convention. In 1869 he was elected District Attorney of St. Lawrence County, and in 1877 he was appointed County Judge. Within a year after his appointment to the bench Judge Russell became a Regent of the University of the State of New York. In 1881 he was appointed Attorney General of the State of New York, and three years later began the practice of the law in New York City.

Judge Russell was elected to Congress in 1891, but before he took his seat was elected to the Supreme Court for the Fourth Judicial District. He resigned from the bench in October last to resume the active practice of the law in New York City, going into partnership with his son-in-law, Clifford Wayne Hartridge, at 140 Broadway.

Before his election to the Judgeship, in 1891, he was an active practitioner, maintaining his residence until 1894 in Canton, but having a large practice in this city. He was one of the counsel for Judge Hilton in the Stewart will case, having as his associates Roscoe Conkling, Elihu Root, and other well-known lawyers. He was also counsel for the State of New York, representing the Attorney General in the Broadway railway litigation.

Judge Russell married Harriet Lawrence, who survives him, together with two sons and two daughters.

The various parts of the Supreme Court which were sitting adjourned out of respect to the memory of ex-Justice Russell when the news of his death was received in the County Court House.

Justice O'Gorman, after expressions of regret had been made by David McClure and other attorneys, said:

"I share with the members of the bar the expressions of opinion concerning the loss sustained by the community owing to his death of Judge Russell. Never was a more exalted character on the Supreme Court Bench. His life and career are an inspiration to those who follow him both on the bench and at the bar."

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Morris Tuska.

Morris Tuska, for years a prominent figure in Hebrew charities in this city, died at his home, 411 West One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, Monday, from a complication of diseases. He was born in Vesprim, Hungary, seventy-two years ago, and came to this city in 1844. He went to California during the gold excitement, and in 1857, returning to New York City, established himself in the wholesale upholstery supply business, which he continued until his retirement in 1871. He was instrumental in the founding of the United Hebrew Charity Organization, and was President for years of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum. He was also founder of the Hebrew Technical Institute. For forty-five years he was an active member of Temple Emanu-El. A widow, one daughter, Mrs. Henrietta Herrman, and two sons, Max and David S. Tuska, survive him. Funeral services will be held at his late residence Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. The interment will be in Salem Fields.

Col. Ira Ayer.

Col. Ira Ayer, who was for thirty years connected with the United States Treasury Department as a special agent, died yesterday at his home, 37 Cambridge Place, Brooklyn. He was born in Virginia sixty-seven years ago. At the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Union Army, and rose to a Colonelcy. After the war he again served in the army in the West, finally entering the service of the Treasury Department. He was said to be the oldest special agent in the department. For fifteen years he was stationed at this port. Col. Ayer was a member of Grant Post, G. A. R.; the American Legion of Honor, and the Royal Arcanum. He is survived by a widow and six children. The funeral services will take place tomorrow evening.

Obituary Notes.

FRANK SHEAR, proprietor of the Hotel Maxwell, Hamilton, and one of the best-known hotel men in Central and Southern New York, died in Utica yesterday, aged fifty-four.

BERTRAM H. H. WARNER, a member of the banking house of Bodine, Altemus & Co., was found dead in bed at his home in Philadelphia yesterday. He died during the night of heart failure. He was forty-nine years of age.

JAMES TURNER, a pioneer packer of Chicago, is dead. Forty-five years ago, when the packing industry was in its infancy, Mr. Turner was one of the influential men of the packing district. He retired from the business several years ago. He was born in England in 1828.

Prof. E. KITZIGER, organist of Touro Synagogue and a musician of note, died in New Orleans yesterday. He was the composer of seven volumes of hymns, many of which are well known in the Jewish synagogues and Catholic churches of this country, Great Britain and Germany.

Capt. JOHN E. BRIGGS, for twenty-six years with the Hudson River Day Line, who two years ago resigned his position as commander of the steamer New York and retired from active service, died yesterday at his home at Athens, N. Y., in his seventy-ninth year.

CHARLES B. WILLIAMS, one of the oldest residents of Whitestone, Queens Borough, died on Monday night from pneumonia. Mr. Williams was born at Oswego, N. Y., seventy-six years ago. He was a former Village Trustee, and also served in the School Board. He leaves a widow and two daughters.

Mrs. LOUISA ANCRUM CRUGER, the widow of Louis Trezevant Cruger, died in Baltimore yesterday after a lingering illness. She was ninety-one years old. Mrs. Cruger's father was the late James Hassell Ancrum, and her mother before her marriage was Miss Jane Washington, a great-granddaughter of Col. William Washington, a first cousin of George Washington.

H. WOOD SULLIVAN, a prominent resident of the Flatbush district of Brooklyn, died yesterday at his home, 151 Lincoln Road. He was born fifty-three years ago in Morristown, N. J. Mr. Sullivan was for many years a member of the firm of F. Blumenthal & Co., leather merchants, in Manhattan. He was an ex-President of the Midwood Club of Flatbush, and a member of the Union League Club of Manhattan. His wife and four daughters survive him.

R. E. Robinson Dies in His Office.

Robert Emmet Robinson, a lawyer, died suddenly in his offices, at 52 Wall Street, at 3 o'clock last evening from heart disease. Mr. Robinson was about to leave his office for the day at 4:30 o'clock, when he was taken ill. His son, Beverley W. Robinson, was with him, and sent for Dr. W. E. Porter, who is connected with the Mutual Life Insurance Company. The body will be removed this morning to West New Brighton, S. I., where Mr. Robinson made his home. Mr. Robinson was born in this city sixty years ago. A widow, one son, Beverley W. Robinson, and a married daughter, Mrs. John B. Grote Higgins, survive him. Mr. Robinson was a member of the Columbia University Alumni Association and the Richmond County Country Club.

It isn't "only for children;" it is a specific for anybody who needs strength.—DR. D. JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE.—Adv.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION FUND.

Charles Lanier, 17 Nassau Street, the General Treasurer of the Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, reports the following additional contributions to the collection for the Associated Hospitals, now in progress:

FROM BANKERS AND BROKERS.

By Auxiliary—E. J. Cozzens, President; August Belmont, Treasurer.

J. P. Morgan & Co.	$1,000	Paine, Webber & Co.	$100
Winslow, Lanier & Co.	500	Van Emburgh & Atterbury	100
Speyer & Co.	500	Adel & Co.	100
Kuhn, Loeb & Co.	500	Stallgarten & Co.	100
August Belmont & Co.	500	Post & Flagg	100
Harvey Fisks & Sons	500	Charles Head & Co.	100
Redmond, Kerr & Co.	500	Kountze Bros.	100
J. W. Seligman & Co.	500	The Am. Exchg. Nat. Bank	100
J. Kennedy Tod & Co.	500	The Western Nat. Bank	100
Maitland, Coppell & Co.	500	Prince & Whiteley	100
Lazard Freres	250	Müller, Schall & Co.	100
Vermilye & Co.	250	John I. Waterbury	100
Kean, Van Cortlandt & Co.	250	Blair & Co.	100
Fisk & Robinson	250	C. W. Maury & Co.	100
William Salomon & Co.	250	Strauss, Sturgis & Co.	100
The Metton Trust Co.	250	De Coppet & Doremus	100
Moore & Schley	250	Henry Sy Cooper	100
E. Benedict & Co.	250	Amon Sorg & Co.	100
L. Von Hoffman & Co.	250	Dominick & Dominick	100
Walter P. Bliss	250	John C. Tappin	100
R. J. Cross	250	Cash	100
Spencer Trask & Co.	250	Jas. K. Gracie	50
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.	200	Kessler & Co.	50
F. S. Smithers & Co.	200	Thos. L. Masson & Co.	50
Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co.	150	J. S. Bache & Co.	25
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	100	P. Kuhne	25
John Munroe & Co.	100	Sutro Bros. & Co.	25
		Halle & Stieglitz	25
		Lee, Ketchumer & Co.	25
		Tower & Sherwood	25
		Total	$11,850

FROM THE FUR TRADE.

By Messrs. Leopold Weil & Brothers.

Joseph Ullman	$25	Clark & Weinberg	$10
Asch & Jaeckel	20	John Russits Fur Co.	10
L. Weil & Bros.	15	C. C. Shayne	10
Samuel Sachs	10	Ph. Weinberg, Son & Co.	10
A. Marquis & Co.	10	Its smaller amts.	156
Torre & Prat-torius	10		
Cimiotta Unhairing Co.	10	Total	$206

FROM THE CHINA AND GLASSWARE TRADES.

By Mr. L. S. Owen, Secretary of the China Trade Board of Trade.

L. Strauss & Sons	$25	Stockel & Wilken Co.	$10
Geo. Borgfeldt & Co.	25	C. Dorflinger & Sons	10
Bawa & Dotter	10	Its smaller amts.	110
Lazarus, Rosenfeld & Lehman	10		
Hamburger & Co.	10	Total	$350

WILL NOT RETURN TO HARVARD.

Young Lorillard Decides That Married Life and Freshman Studies Do Not Agree.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Feb. 3.—The report that Beekman Lorillard of New York, who was recently married to Miss Kathleen Doyle at Asheville, N. C., was about to take up his abode in Boston, so that he might continue his studies at Harvard, where he was a freshman at the time of his marriage, aroused considerable interest in the university.

A married freshman, though by no means a novelty at Harvard, is at least a sensation, especially when he is so prominent socially as is young Lorillard. But Harvard has been doomed to disappointment, for to-day the young benedict notified the Harvard authorities of his withdrawal from the university, and the experiment of combining matrimony and college work has been indefinitely postponed.

It is said that the bridegroom was rather doubtful of the reception that might await him from his classmates if he returned to college, so he decided that he had better take no chances. This rumor, however, is denied with scorn by all his friends.

Cornell Students Give a Play.

ITHACA, Feb. 3.—"Junior Week" was formally opened at Cornell to-night, with the presentation of "Trelawney of the Wells," by the Cornell masque in the Lyceum Theatre. The demand for seats was greater than for any play ever given at the university, some of the seats bringing $5 premium at auction, double that of any previous sale.

Business Notices.

ICARIA.
E. & W. A New Collar. E. & W.

MARRIED.

McLANE—GREER.—On Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1903, in St.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
Grand Opera in 1902-1903.
Under the direction of Mr. Maurice Grau.
TO-NIGHT, at 8.—FAUST. Suzanne Adams, Brieskwil, Alvarez, Scotti, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Fri., Eve., Feb. 6, at 8.—AIDA. Gadski, Homer, Marilly, De Marchi, Campanari, Ed. de Reszke. Journet. Conductor, Mancinelli.
Sat. Aft., Feb. 7, at 2.—Only Mat. Perf. DOUBLE BILL—LA FILLE DU REGIMENT (The Daughter of the Regiment.) Sembrich, Saltzman-Gilbert. Conductor, Flon. Followed by PAGLIACCI. Scheff, Alvarez, Scotti. Conductor, Flon.
Sat. Eve., Feb. 7, at 8.—(At Pop. Prices)—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Van Rooy, Muhlmann, Blass. Conductor, Hertz.
Sunday Eve., Feb. 8, at 8:30.—GRAND POPULAR CONCERT. ROGER-MICLOS. (First appearance at these concerts.) Marilly Dari, Gilibert. Entire Opera Orchestra. Conductor, Flon.
Mon. Eve., Feb. 9, at 7:45—TRISTAN UND ISOLDE. Nordica, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Blapham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Wed. Eve., Feb. 11, at 8—LOHENGRIN. Gadski, Schumann-Heink; Anthes, Blapham, Ed. de Reszke. Conductor, Hertz.
Thurs. Eve., Feb. 12, at 7:30. Extra Perf. (Lincoln's Birthday.)—DIE WALKÜRE. Gadski, Schumann-Heink, Homer, Scheff, Marilly, Seygard, Bridewell, and Nordica; Burgstaller, (debut in New York.) Van Rooy, Blimbad. Conductor, Hertz.
Fri. Eve., Feb. 13, at 8—LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Eames, Scheff, and Sembrich; Scotti, Campanari, Gilibert. Conductor, Mancinelli.

Wagner Opera Lecture Recitals.
By Walter Damrosch at Daly's Theatre
Thurs. at 3, Acts II. and III. of "The Meistersinger," (with Ellison Van Hoose.) Prices $1 and $1.00.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE Evgs. 8:15. Matinee Saturday, 2:15. Telephone 3810-38th. DE WOLF HOPPER in "MR. PICKWICK" Special Matinee Lincoln's Birthday, Feb. 12.

PRINCESS B'way & 29th St. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:30. MR. LOUIS MANN IN "THE CONSUL" MONDAY, FEB. 9TH. AMELIA BINGHAM COMPANY IN CLYDE FITCH'S "THE FRISKY MRS. JOHNSON." Seats on Sale To-morrow.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Telephone 6020-38. Mats. To-day & Saturday at 2:15. Evgs. 8:15. A CHINESE HONEYMOON. NEARING ITS 300TH PERFORMANCE.

ARION SOCIETY.
GRAND MASQUERADE BALL.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN,
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6TH, 1903.
Tickets, $10 for lady and gentleman; extra ladies' tickets, $5. Boxes and Reserved Seats for Arion Hall, 59th St. and Park Ave.; Manhattan Bros., Madison Ave. and 55th St.; Ogden & Katzenmeyer, 19 Liberty St.; Schmer & Co., 170 5th Ave.; Chas. Lurch, 353 4th Ave. and 116 E. 23d St.; McBride, 71 Broadway; Henry Bischoff's Son, 1 Tryon Row; Edward Weinecke & Co., 18 Broadway; C. H. Ditson & Co., 867 Broadway; Tyson's, and at all principal hotels.

CARNEGIE HALL.
Wetzler Symphony Concerts
Fourth Concert, Thurs. Evg., Feb. 5, at 8:30.
H. H. WETZLER, Conductor.
SOLOIST, HUGO HEERMANN, VIOLINIST.
First appearance in America.
Programme: MOZART, Symphony in E flat; BEETHOVEN, Concerto for Violin; L. VON GAERTNER, Liszt, Rakoczy March. Seats now on sale at Ditson's and Box Office.

4TH SYMPHONY CONCERT
FRANK DAMROSCH.....Director
Saturday Afternoon, February 7.
Programme: BEETHOVEN, Pastorale Symphony; BRAHMS, Hungarian Dances. Soloist, Miss MAUD MAC CARTHY.
Tickets $1.50 to 50c. at office, Musical Art Society, 862 5th Ave., and at Box Office, Carnegie Hall.

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evgs. 8. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2. MATINEE TO-DAY, 50c. TO $1.50. John C. Fisher's Musical Success. 4TH YR. SILVER SLIPPER By the authors of "FLORODORA." SPECIAL MAT. Lincoln's Birthday, Thursday, FEB. 12.

WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. 2:15. Henry W. Savage Presents GEORGE ADE'S Witty Musical Success. SULTAN OF SULU. "Packed to the doors every night. It's funny—that's why."—Eve. Sun. Mats. To-day, Sat. and Lincoln's Birthday.

THE CHARITY BALL for the Nursery and Child's Hospital, will take place on Thursday evening, Feb. 5, at the WALDORF-ASTORIA. Boxes from 11 to 1 o'clock at 9 East 35th St. Tickets at Fifth Av. Trust Co., 39 W. 34th St., 16 W. 11th St., 116 Fifth Av., 22 Riverside Drive.

MENDELSSOHN HALL.
WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, FEBRUARY 11TH AT 3 O'CLOCK, ENDING AT 4:15.
ROGER-MICLOS RECITAL.
Reserved Seats at Ditson's, 867 Broadway. THE WEBER PIANO USED.

Manhattan B'way & 33d Street. EAST SIDE. MRS. FISKE. EXTRA MATINEE TO-DAY. WEEK: MARY OF MAGDALA. MATINEES ONLY ON THURSDAY. Mr. GEORGE W. FAWCETT presents MAX SHAW in SHOWS. Fri. 3 P. M.—Last DOLMETSCH CONCERT.

ST. NICHOLAS SKATING RINK. Intercollegiate Hockey Match, "PRINCETON" vs. "PRINCETON." Saturday, February 7th, 8:15 P. M. Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 50c. extra.

MENDELSSOHN HALL. Fri. Eve., Feb. 6, at 8:30. Song Recital. Miss ADA CROSSLEY. Australian Contralto. Isidore Luckstone at the Piano. Tickets $1.00 and $1.50, at Ditson's.

VICTORIA. LAST 2 WEEKS. 125 St. & B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Mat. Wed. & Sat. Xtra Mat. Lincoln's Birthday. VIOLA ALLEN in The Eternal City.

DALY'S B'way & 30th. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Feb. 12. 2:15. NEXT MONDAY, 50TH PERFORMANCE. THE BILLIONAIRE. With JEROME SYKES. 6TH GREAT WEEK.

WEBER & FIELDS' MUSIC HALL. B'way and 30th St. Mat. Tues. & Sat. THE MUSICAL ABSURDITY. TWIRLY-WHIRLY. & Burlesque, THE STICKINESS OF GELATINE.

THE DEWEY 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Crackerjack Burlesquers. 2—Burlesques—2. Harvey Parker.

MAJESTIC. GRAND CIRCLE, B'way & 59 St. Evgs. 8. Mat. Today & Sat. 2. WIZARD OF OZ. Extra Matinee Feb. 12 & 22.

BELASCO THEATRE. 2d Yr. 42d St. E. of B'way. Mat. Sat. DAVID BELASCO presents BLANCHE BATES in THE DARLING OF THE GODS.

PROCTOR'S 125th St. & 2d Av. 25c., 50c. 58th St. & 6th Av. Res. 75c. BIG COMEDY & VAUDEVILLE SHOWS. Reserved Every Aft. & Eve.—Full Orch.

NEW YORK. Evg. 8:15. Mat. Sat. and Lincoln Day at 2:15. LAST 2 WEEKS—WHEN JOHNNY Lawrence Marsellus Manager.

MATINEE TO-DAY.—25c. 50c. GRAND WM. H. CRANE DAVID HARUM

KEITH'S B'way and 14th St. GREAT SHOW IN TOWN. 20—GREAT ACTS—20. PRICES 25c. and 50c.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—Evgs. at 8:30. To-night, 200th time, "GEWISSENHURM" and "DRIENKMACHER VON CREMONA."

BILLIARD CHAMPION LOST

Wilson P. Foss Beaten by Charles F. Conklin of Chicago.

Poggenburg Won Second Game of National Association of Amateur Billiard Players' Tournament.

Charles F. Conklin of Chicago, one of the most promising amateur billiard players in the country, outplayed and defeated the amateur champion, Wilson P. Foss of Haverstraw, at the Hanover Club, Brooklyn, last night. It was in the third game of the championship 14.2 billiard tournament of the National Association of Amateur Billiard Players that these two experts met and the unexpected happened. At the outset the Chicago man showed that he was right on edge for the contest, as in stringing for the lead he outplayed the champion after tieing him on the first attempt.

Luck cut no figure in the Chicagoan's victory, as the balls rolled very badly for him frequently during the match, and he had to coax as well as drive them very often in order to gain desirable positions. Foss also had some hard luck in many of his innings, but after he had netted 75 in the fourth inning, he never showed to advantage, and seemed to be surprised at the cool-headed work of his opponent, who did not show the slightest trace of nervousness or anxiety while he was playing an uphill game in the first twelve innings. With a splendid run of 50 points in the thirteenth inning, Conklin overtook and passed the champion, and never afterward relinquished his lead. The victory of the younger man seemed to be a popular one, and none of those who congratulated him after the game did so with more warmth than Foss himself.

The Chicago expert failed to count on his opening shot, and the amateur champion replied with 3. The balls rolled badly for Conklin in his second inning, but he gathered them nicely in the left-hand bottom corner and ticked off 15 carroms. The champion soon began a series of nursing shots, deftly coaxing the ivories in and within four inches of each other. Foss nursed them neatly, playing short draws and single-cushion carroms until his forty-ninth shot, when he again forced the white ball around with the same accuracy.

Once or twice the object balls lay close together in such a position that Foss was compelled to bank in order to score, but he accomplished the strokes to perfection. The carroms came pretty fast after this, and when the referee called 67, there was a generous clapping of hands. The three balls finally lay in a straight line close to the right hand side cushion after a fine masse shot. Foss tried a seemingly impossible masse to get out of this difficulty, but he partly miscued, leaving the balls in the same position, and ending a fine run of 75 carroms, the highest so far, in the tournament.

Foss soon added 11 to his score, his total being 91 for five innings. In his half of the eighth Conklin treated the spectators to a fine exhibition of his cue work by making a run of 42. Foss in the latter half of this inning failed to count, and the score stood Conklin, 83; Foss, 90. In his next three innings Foss did not score a single point, while Conklin, with 10 in the tenth, got within five points of the leader.

Conklin won the game with an uninished run of 6.

The afternoon game between Ferdinand Poggenburg, the Liederkranz Club champion, and Arthur Townsend, the local club's expert, was productive of the closest possible finish, as the New York representative won by one point. It was a very spirited contest from start to finish, each of them fast billiards, and finished in 32 innings. Townsend was first to make double figures, as he ran 19 in the seventh inning. Poggenburg got his stroke in the eighth inning, and made a splendid run of 67, the highest of the tournament up to that time. Poggenburg remained in the lead until the nineteenth inning, although Townsend had contributed runs of 42 and 30 in the meantime. With a run of 34 in the twentieth Townsend took the lead and maintained it up to the last frame. He had only one point to make when he missed an easy one cushion shot by trying to make it on a draw. Poggenburg, who was ten points behind, then went in and ran out with an unfinished run of 10. The scores:

Conklin—0, 15, 1, 12, 0, 13, 0, 42, 0, 10, 0, 2, 50, 44, 0, 5, 1, 7, 1, 5, 6, 15, 2, 28, 15, 4, 0, 16, 6. Total, 300; high runs, 50, 44, 42; average, 10 10-29.

Foss—3, 1, 1, 7, 5, 11, 0, 8, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 2, 0, 1, 2, 10, 0, 11, 2, 4, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0

FEDERAL COURTS.

Calendars for Wednesday, Feb. 4.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Wallace, Lacombe, Townsend, and Coxe, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. in Room 124, Post Office Building.

92—Downing vs. U. S.
93—Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict vs. Howe Scale Co.
99—Nat. Salt Co. vs. Bagnham.
96—In re Colonial Brewery.
48—Same.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred causes.

179—Schlesinger vs. Man. Ry.
173—Bean vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
180—U. S. vs. National Lead Co.
18—U. S. for H. R. Stone Co. vs. Malley
172—Brauer vs. Livermore.
849—Migats vs. Pennsylvania R. R.
100—Quinn vs. U. S.
107—Smith vs. Booth.
108—Sun Prg. Assn. vs. Edwards.
50—Worrall vs. Davis Coal & Coke Co.
105—Crawford vs. Am. Steel & Wire Co.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Hazel, J.—Opens in Room 48, Post Office Building, at 11 A. M. Preferred causes.

550—Auer vs. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R.
551—Same vs. same. General calendar.
90—Twohig vs. Compagnie Generale.
124—Snyder vs. Emmons
120—Phelps vs. Netherlands-Am. S. Nav. Co.
178—Fiske vs. Graham.

STATE COURTS.

New York Calendars—Wednesday, Feb. 4

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Van Brunt, P. J.; O'Brien, McLaughlin, Hatch, and Laughlin, JJ.—Opens at 1 P. M. Enumerated motions.

14—Lurman vs. Lurman
15—Spiecope vs. Mayor, &c.
18—Morris vs. Thomas.
21—Barry vs. 1st St. Ry. Co.
22—Faulkner vs. Cornell.
23—Steinhardt vs. Bingham.
26—Pike vs. Holbrook.
27—Snow vs. Monk.
28—Cox vs. Bouvier.
30—Kraus vs. Agnew.
31—Wittman vs. City of New York.
32—Gordon vs. Harris.
33—Cohen vs. Steele.
34—Cohen vs. same.
35—Buse vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Term—For the hearing of appeals from the City Court and Municipal Court—Freedman, P. J.; Gildersleeve and Giegerich, JJ.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Appeals from judgments of the City Court.

52—Royal Furnace Imp. Co. vs. Union Ry.
55—Saulson vs. Wilmore
56—Tichenor vs. Bruckheimer.
40—Severin vs. Hopper. Appeals from the Municipal Court.
8—Kirk vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
10—Harrington vs. Bayles.
18—Solis vs. Balbas.
21—Brandenburgh vs. Leach.
23—Cooley vs. Penn. R. R.
25—Jones vs. Keller.
29—Dolan vs. B. H. R. R.
37—Gallaghue vs. John Hancock Mut. Life Ins. Co.
42—Horn vs. Goldberg.
45—Kleinfeld vs. Barry.
48—Shaw vs. Masury.
53—Strum vs. Baer.
54—White vs. Baron.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Litigated motions.

1—Nesbit vs. Braker.
2—Richardson vs. Richardson.
3—Jayne vs. Little.
4—Hart vs. Larner.
5—Snyder vs. Int. St. Ry. Co.
6—Master Horseshoers' Prot. Ass'n vs. Quinlevan.
7—In re Belsey.
8—Wolff vs. Mandlestein.
9—Bethel vs. Hogenai Bank.
10—Stauf vs. Schnugg.
11—Lewine vs. Sidman.
12—Consol. Stock & Pet. Exch. Bldg. Co. vs. Wells.
15—Baff vs. Selig.
14—Meyer vs. Schnugg.
15—In re Selig.
16—Siegler vs. Garvin.
17—Milone vs. Riola.
18—Walter vs. Langfield.
19—Stafford vs. Brown.
20—In re Conant.
21—Am. Press Ass'n vs. Traxler.
22—Brantingham vs. Huff.
23—Corbett vs. Brantingham.
24—Conners vs. Lichtwitz.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Blanchard, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Motions, Demurrer.

1294—Price vs. Price. General calendar.
1635—Kervan vs. Smith.
871—Levine vs. Wilkins
880—Hughes vs. Riordon.
1680—Ernst vs. Am. Metal Mfg. Co.
945—Dunyea vs. Dunyea.
2054—Taylor vs. Foley
756—Chicago, T. & G. Co. vs. Franken.
1113—McArtney vs. Smith.
1162—Sand vs. Erster, &c., Verein.
1015—Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co. vs. Stoll.
1187—Schiff vs. Marcus.
1262—Drake vs. Ferrin.
1194—Morton Trust Co. vs. Hatch. Undecided divorces.
2402—Livingston vs. Livingston.
2455—Cobb vs. Cobb.
2456—Levine vs. Levine.
2453—Olcott vs. Olcott.
2454—Blumenthal vs. Blumenthal.
2457—Brethman vs. Brethman.
2453—Pidonio vs. Pidonio.
2452—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
2460—Bernstead vs. Bernstead.
2461—Brill vs. Brill.
1638—Whitney vs. Whitney.
1461—Emery vs. Emery.
2121—Nathan vs. Nathan.
2104—Eberlein vs. Eberlein.
1907—Graham vs. Graham.
1900—Blizard vs. Blizard.
1710—Schenker vs. Schenker.
1690—Mariani vs. Mariani.
1689—Smrek vs. Smrek.
2126—Winters vs. Winters.
1694—Banks vs. Banks.
1684—Stroud vs. Stroud.
2133—Colombani vs. Colombani.
1637—Hergenrother vs. Hergenrother.
1976—Benson vs. Benson
2291—Greene vs. Greene
2294—Schwartz vs. Schwartz.
2110—Thomas vs. Thomas.
1740—Saenger vs. Saenger.
1749—Field vs. Field.
1966—Wiesen vs. Wiesen
2304—Lundgren vs. Lundgren.
2305—Latigano vs. Latigano.
2506—Mestayer vs. Mestayer.
2320—Smith vs. Smith.
2328—Gall vs. Gall.
2329—Gostchins vs. Gostchins.
2330—Haas vs. Haas.
2339—Weinberg vs. Weinberg.
2341—Weller vs. Weller.
1718—Hancock vs. Hancock.
1702—Morean vs. Morean.
1284—Eveleth vs. Eveleth.
2356—King vs. King.
1124—Devoto vs. Devoto.
2301—Jackson vs. Jackson.
2308—Gerstel vs. Gerstel
2307—Sheppard vs. Sheppard.
2472—Davis vs. Davis.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 1809.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part IV.—Clarke, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be called from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Amend, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part VI.—Bischoff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Scott, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

2712—Unger vs. Unger.
2484—Sweeney vs. Kellogg.
2482—Maxwell Brothers Co. vs. Internat. Ry. & Cr. Co.
2326—Van Rensselaer vs. McKee.
2481—Seide vs. Eustis.
2483—Cook & Bernheimer vs. Hirsch.
2101—Rewletts vs. Arnold.
2480—Cadmus vs. Taylor.
2446—Weaver vs. Weaver.
2115—State Bank vs. Burowitz.
2397—Tuckington vs. Mayor, City of N. Y.
2400—Weiss vs. same.
2399—McKelvey vs. Morris.
2484—Schupter vs. City of N. Y.
2449—Gorman vs. Lindenthal.
1183—Sand vs. Erster, &c., Verein.
1015—Cassidy & Son Mfg. Co. vs. Stoll.
1187—Schiff vs. Marcus.
1262—Drake vs. Ferrin.
1194—Morton Trust Co. vs. Hatch. Undecided divorces.
2402—Livingston vs. Livingston.
2455—Cobb vs. Cobb.
2456—Levine vs. Levine.
2453—Olcott vs. Olcott.
2454—Blumenthal vs. Blumenthal.
2457—Brethman vs. Brethman.
2453—Pidonio vs. Pidonio.
2452—Jacobs vs. Jacobs.
2460—Bernstead vs. Bernstead.
2461—Brill vs. Brill.
1638—Whitney vs. Whitney.
1461—Emery vs. Emery.
2121—Nathan vs. Nathan.
2104—Eberlein vs. Eberlein.
1907—Graham vs. Graham.
1900—Blizard vs. Blizard.

Highest number reached in regular call on general calendar, 2500.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part III. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts III., IV., V., VI., and VII., for trial.

2518—Reutlinger vs. Hofferstein.
1882—Goetz vs. Webber.
1883—Welsh vs. Sly.
1884—Carter Co. vs. Curran.
2416—Cullinan vs. Curran.
2417—Fulbergue vs. Grell.
1886—Chlebowsky vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1914—Flynn vs. Dickson.
1906—Parsons vs. Met. St. Ry.
1888—Smith vs. Geo. A. Fuller Co.
1889—Chase vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1890—Haughey vs. Inter. St. Ry. Co.
1891—Brown vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1892—Brennan vs. same.
1893—Gleick vs. same.
1894—Colletz vs. Hinman.
1745—Palmer vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
2416—Gallagher vs. Hirsch.
1748—Adams vs. Pilsenger.
1875—Gillman vs. Lloyd
1896—Gibbons vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1897—Olson vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1898—Coffin vs. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co.
2—Connolly vs. Ann. Society Co.

Highest number reached in regular call on calendar, 2500.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—(Criminal Term)—Herrick, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Clarke, Studin, and Munro for the People.

1—William H. Young.
2—Isidore Lupiro.
3—John Hart, alias Gus Eckhardt, alias Arthur Edwards, alias John Ward, alias Italian Gus.
4—Patrick A. Hughes.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part, III.—O'Gorman, J.—Opens at 10:15 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—McCall, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Leventritt, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Fitzgerald, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Rich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Day Calendar.—To be called in Part VIII. Room at 10:15 A. M. Cases will be sent from this calendar to Trial Term, Parts VIII., X., XI., XII., and XIII., for trial.

Inquest—1962—Mills vs. Langley.
1209—Weinhill vs. Cons. Gas Co.
644—Mands vs. Etienne.
1868—Sinderbland vs. Murtage.
9225—Dennison vs. City of New York.
6369—O'Dea vs. same.
9637—Same vs. same.
1920—Tucker vs. Stein.
1921—Schaub vs. City of New York.
1922—Emberger vs. same.
1923—Schaub vs. same.
1105—Baudouine vs. Gerr.
807—Foy vs. Soper.
2107—Kelly vs. Smith.
1504—Le Provest vs. Ritter.
1397—Stafford vs. Meyer
1510—Lucas vs. Brady.
1555—Harned vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
2181—Stern vs. Carter.
9653—Pilkington vs. City of New York.
8526—Lipps vs. same.
1865—Babon vs. same.
1882—Frankel vs. Eichhold.
1890—Nooman vs. N. Y. Mut. Gas Light Co.
3686—Heilbornn vs. Herzog.
2180—Owens vs. Dunkel.
1610—Commeraw vs. 8d Av. R. R.
0077—Mayor, &c., vs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
1654—Donthill vs. Farley.
1934—White vs. Winston
1906—Chambers vs. Morrison.
2129—Eastmans Co. vs. Dressler.
1890—Hannauer vs. 8d Av. R. R. Co.
8853—Berger vs. Mayor, &c.
1977—Arlington Co. vs. Colonial Assur. Co.
1978—Gray vs. Douglas.
1983—Rainheim vs. Dry Dock, &c., R. R. Co.
1984—Thomas vs. Siegel-Cooper Co.
1986—Walker vs. Sroka.
1987—Adams vs. Hatch.
1989—Gots vs. Looney.
1931—Skalmer vs. Fink.
1765—Weintraub vs. Lippman.
2071—Myers vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1015—Lowenhein vs. same.
1969—Hirschberg vs. Man.
1985—Unger vs. Mackiewitz.
1061—Internat. Nav. Co. vs. Sire.
588—Munro vs. Butterworth.
1139—Beckler vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
254—Stone vs. Rober.
805—Bristol vs. Fauer.
1157—Victor vs. Benedict.
1786—Little vs. Scott.
454—Passburg vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1080—Stout vs. same.
1724—Carlsch vs. same.
1790—Carlsch vs. same.
1791—Stumpp vs. same.
1792—Riley vs. same.
1417—Lindenhaum vs. Dry D., &c., R. R. Co.
1775—McCabe vs. Holden
1814—Slote vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
1494—Steinlitz vs. same.
1493—Prince vs. 8d Av. R. R. Co.
1494—Steinlitz vs. same.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Gaynor, J.; Part I., Marean, J.; Part III., Stover, J.; Part IV., Wright, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

5740—Fargher vs. B. H. R. R.
5783—Heinen vs. same.
2346—McNally vs. same.
2630—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
5155—Millsap vs. Schenck.
5786—Jodice vs. Hogan.
10009—Parson vs. Parson.
4806—Limone vs. Canavan.
5402—Conway vs. B. H. R. R.
7901—Atkinson vs. Abraham.
5082—McKenzie vs. Weddell Coal Co.
5572—Northern Ins. Co. vs. Associated Mtrs. Ins. Co.
5392—Lyons vs. Wisconsin Milk Co.
5649—Schiveres vs. B. H. R. R.
5087, 5088, 5089—Acosta vs. Met. St. R. R.
5091—Getz vs. same.
5759—Michels vs. Union Railway.
5905—Denham vs. B. H. R. R.

The following causes, if marked ready, will be passed for the day. Causes will not be set down for days upon the list.

3124—Edwards vs. Howley et al.
5834—Kruger vs. B. H. R. R.
5836—Hanlon vs. Mooney.
5839—Smith vs. B. H. R. R.
5840—Ryan vs. Met. St. R. R.
5842—Thomas vs. O'Connor.
5846—Minck vs. Sharon Casino Co.
5850—Duperly vs. Monahan.
5851—Whiteside vs. City of New York.
5855—Dix vs. Palmer.
5860—Flanagan vs. Keylaher.
5861—Same vs. Thompson.
5866—McNally vs. B. H. R. R.
5869—Gabelman vs. B. H. R. R.
5870—Connelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
5871—Harris vs. B. H. R. R.
5873, 5874—Phillips vs. same.
5876, 5876—Wolff vs. Met. St. R. R.

Highest number reached on regular call, 5905.

NOTICE.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—All causes from No. 6,180 to 6,449 will be called on Friday, Feb. 6, 1903, at 4 P. M., in Part I., Trial Term. The answer must be "Ready" or "Off." "Ready" will only mean that the cause is to go on a list of causes from which following day calendars will be made up. Causes marked "Off" cannot be restored until No. 6,449 shall have been reached.

JOHN F. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

972—Levy vs. Levy.
6067—Denton vs. Bennett.
2024—Levin vs. Raymond.
2086—Moore vs. Swimm.
1194—Barnes vs. L. I. Real Est. Ex. & Investment Co.
1945—Lashinsky vs. Linder.
2610—People ex rel. Hill vs. Dalton Teachers' Aid Assn.
1956—Higginbotham vs. Powers.
1240—Brown vs. Hall.
1594—Connor vs. Connor
2043—Nechamkus vs. Harris.
2044—Kindell vs. Wilson.
2045—Davies vs. Allison
2046—Hirschman vs. Hirschman.
2047—Cohen vs. J. F. Tapley Co.
2049—Rathbon vs. Carly.
2040—Erbert vs. Hirshfield.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

People vs. Quenser. Same vs. Gaudin. Same vs. Taylor.
Same vs. Maloney. Same vs. Gaulbino. Same vs. Farley.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Lewis, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

510—Weeks vs. B. H. R. R.
511—Keenan vs. same.
466—Gottschalk vs. same
612—Kenny vs. Brown.
50—Fletcher vs. Tonkers R. R. Co.
51—Same vs. same.
56—Neher vs. City of New Rochelle.
82—Mackrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Wurzburg vs. Met. Light Co.
112—Brown vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
120—Hassam vs. the Adams Construction Co.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Newburger, J., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Nott and Train for the People.

1—Generous Washington.
2—John McGinnis.
3—David Green.
4—Fred Taylor.
5—John Moyer.
6—Louis Barnes.
7—Christian A. Landgraf.
8—James Keyes.
9—George H. Pelt.
10—Samuel E. Smith.
11—Cecil Garcia.
12—Arthur Spitznagle.
13—Leslie Garcia.
14—Harris Miller.
11—Howard Lynch.
12—Herman Bruns, alias Herman Brandes, alias Herman Hassel, alias Herman Hansen.

To fix a day for trial.

1—Max Premesler.
2—James M. Rosenthal.
3—Albert B. Green.
4—Frankie Hewes.
5—John Ruegg, Jr.
6—Dominick Pace.
7—Peter Fiegel.
8—John E. O'Brien.
9—Alberto Borgia.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part IV.—McMahon, J., presiding—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorneys Ely and Thorne for the People.

1—Judah F. Freed.
2—Luigi Lagreppo.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—Agnes F. Hart vs. Nicholas Feller et al.—William H. Ricketts.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Robert H. Heumann vs. Thomas J. Mead—Charles E. Stern.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Leventritt, J.—New York Life Insurance and Trust Company vs. Wilde—Morris S. Wise, Walsh vs. Hastort—Thomas F. Keogh.

SUPREME COURT—MacLean, J.—Schmidt vs. Cassidy—T. Lloyd Hollister.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J.—United States Trust Company vs. Sober—Charles F. Brown.

SUPREME COURT—Truax, J.—Schierloh vs. Schierloh—Charles W. Dayton. Cary vs. Ladd—Mayer C. Goldman. Eggers vs. Brannigan—William C. Arnold. Bruce vs. Smith—Eugene H. Pomeroy. Berk vs. Bar—Charles E. Guggenheimer. O'Sullivan vs. O'Sullivan—Ashbel P. Fitch, Jr. Crawford vs. Cornell—Gerard Roberts.

SUPREME COURT—O'Gorman, J.—Shepard vs. Sire—William C. Orr.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division—Second Department.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I., Gaynor, J.; Part II., Marean, J.; Part III., Stover, J.; Part IV., Wright, J.; Part V., Cochrane, J. Day calendar. Court opens at 10 A. M.

5740—Fargher vs. B. H. R. R.
5783—Heinen vs. same.
2346—McNally vs. same.
2630—Weeks vs. Nassau R. R.
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5851—Whiteside vs. City of New York.
5855—Dix vs. Palmer.
5860—Flanagan vs. Keylaher.
5861—Same vs. Thompson.
5866—McNally vs. B. H. R. R.
5869—Gabelman vs. B. H. R. R.
5870—Connelly vs. Met. St. R. R.
5871—Harris vs. B. H. R. R.
5873, 5874—Phillips vs. same.
5876, 5876—Wolff vs. Met. St. R. R.

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NOTICE.

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JOHN F. HUDSON, Calendar Clerk.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Maddox, J.—Day calendar. Opens at 10 A. M.

972—Levy vs. Levy.
6067—Denton vs. Bennett.
2024—Levin vs. Raymond.
2086—Moore vs. Swimm.
1194—Barnes vs. L. I. Real Est. Ex. & Investment Co.
1945—Lashinsky vs. Linder.
2610—People ex rel. Hill vs. Dalton Teachers' Aid Assn.
1956—Higginbotham vs. Powers.
1240—Brown vs. Hall.
1594—Connor vs. Connor
2043—Nechamkus vs. Harris.
2044—Kindell vs. Wilson.
2045—Davies vs. Allison
2046—Hirschman vs. Hirschman.
2047—Cohen vs. J. F. Tapley Co.
2049—Rathbon vs. Carly.
2040—Erbert vs. Hirshfield.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for Motions—Garretson, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M. Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal Calendar—Aspinall, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.

People vs. Quenser. Same vs. Gaudin. Same vs. Taylor.
Same vs. Maloney. Same vs. Gaulbino. Same vs. Farley.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Civil Calendar—Lewis, J. Court opens at 10 A. M.

510—Weeks vs. B. H. R. R.
511—Keenan vs. same.
466—Gottschalk vs. same
612—Kenny vs. Brown.
50—Fletcher vs. Tonkers R. R. Co.
51—Same vs. same.
56—Neher vs. City of New Rochelle.
82—Mackrell vs. Met. St. Ry. Co.
84—Wurzburg vs. Met. Light Co.
112—Brown vs. Central Crosstown R. R. Co.
120—Hassam vs. the Adams Construction Co.

Queens County Court Calendar.

Wednesday, Feb. 4.

COUNTY COURT—Trial Term—Moore, J.—Court opens and calendar called at 9:30 A. M.

186—Schweitzer vs. Miller.
196—Sullivan vs. N. Y. & Queens Co. R. R.
106—Gumbel vs. Schaefer.
196—Girod vs. B'klyn, Queens County & Sub. R. R. Co.

SPECIAL TERM CALENDAR.

24—Clary vs. Gelder.

Surrogate Notices.

BIRBY, HENRY W.—IN PURSUANCE OF AN order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. BIRBY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Ludlow Townsend & Tuttiport, 46 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1902.

AUGUSTUS VAN CORTLANDT, Administrator.

LUDLOW, TOWNSEND & TIMPSON, 46 Cedar Street, New York, Attorneys for Administrator. o15-lawfm-W.

BROKHAHNE, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM BROKHAHNE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 22 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of July next.

Dated New York, the 8th day of January, 1903.

GEORGE E. MOTT, Executor.

ROBERT D. ELDER, Attorney for Executor, 22 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. ja7-lawfm-W

WESTON, GEORGE S.—The People of the State of New York, by the grace of God free and independent.—To Charles W. Weston, Henry C. Weston, Clara A. Williams, George S. Weston, Sr., Harold R. Weston, Frederick C. Weston, Elsie Louise Weston, Clifford Greig Weston, Elizabeth C. Weston, the widow, heirs, and next of kin of GEORGE S. WESTON, deceased, send greeting:

Whereas, Charles W. Weston of the City of New York has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of George S. Weston, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 11th day of March, one thousand nine hundred and three, at half-past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.

And such of you as are hereby cited as are under the age of twenty-one years are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to appear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.

In testimony whereof, we have caused the Seal of the Surrogates' Court of the said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.

[L. S.] Witness, Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said county, the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and three.

J. FAIRFAX McLAUGHLIN, Clerk of the Surrogates' Court.

ja21-lawfm-W

Winter Resorts. Lakewood.

NOW OPEN. LAKEWOOD, N. J. NOW OPEN.

THE FAVORITE WINTER RESORT FOR NEW YORKERS.

THE LAUREL HOUSE (AND) THE LAUREL-IN-THE-PINES

UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF DAVID B. PLUMER.

SEASON CONTINUES UNTIL JUNE FIRST.

A. J. MURPHY, Assistant Manager Laurel House. FRANK F. SHUTE, Assistant Manager Laurel-in-the-Pines.

North Carolina.

PINEHURST, NORTH CAROLINA. In centre of Long Leaf Pine Region. FOUR SPLENDID HOTELS, including THE CAROLINA, ONE OF THE FINEST RESORT HOTELS IN AMERICA. 82 Cottages, Casino, etc. No consumptives received. Two Golf Courses—Finest in South. 30,000 ACRE SHOOTING PRESERVE. Beautiful literature upon request. Address, Resident Manager, Pinehurst, N. C.

THE ROCKLEDGE, Asheville, N. C. Accommodations. Latest improvements. First-class comforts. Generous table. $2.00 daily.

ALBEMARLE PARK, ASHEVILLE, N. C. THE MANOR. A comfortable place to live. Steam heat, latest improvements. Golf, bowling, billiards and tennis.

MARGO TERRACE, Asheville, N. C. Latest appointments. Private baths. Beautiful grounds. L. Hahn.

Florida.

New Sanford House. SANFORD, FLA. BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED ON THE ST. JOHNS RIVER. No malaria, dry climate, sulphur baths, excellent shooting and fishing, golf links, tennis, boating and driving. Rates reasonable. Write for booklet or see any Travelers' Information Company, 3 Park Place, New York. INGLEHART & ACKERMAN, Props.

Hotel Kissimmee. KISSIMMEE, FLA. Hundred and sixty miles south of Jacksonville. Finest golf links; tennis; pingpong. Best hunting and fishing; moderate rates. Booklet. H. C. CHAPMAN, Prop.

ST. GEORGE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Everything new. Latest improvements. Private baths. Beautiful ground. M. H. MONTGOMERY, of Huestis House, Saratoga, Owner & Prop.

THE DARROW. ORLANDO, FLA. Finest location in a beautiful orange grove. Latest improvements; cheerful rooms. Private baths. $3 up. A. B. BARROW & SON.

FLORIDA HOUSE. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. Tourists and travelers favorite. Steam heat. All improvements. Cheerful rooms. Southern exposure. $2.50-$3.00 daily. F. C. HAYDEN.

GRAND VIEW HOTEL. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. Refined and homelike. Every improvement. Cheerful rooms. High-class cuisine. First-class service. Moderate. G. WESTON.

THE VALENCIA. ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA. A refined, homelike resort. Verandas. Spacious grounds. Latest improvements. Steam heat. Mrs. MARY FRAZER.

HOTEL GENEVA. JACKSONVILLE, FLA. (Absolutely fireproof.) $3.00-$3.50 daily. (Special weekly rates.) Nothing too good for table. G. T. NEWELL, Jr.

HARRY L. BEEMAN, Owner and Mgr. The SAN JUAN, ORLANDO, FLA. New brick hotel. Latest improvements. Private baths. Polo; racing. Moderate.

CLARENDON INN. Seabreeze, Fla. Directly opposite ocean. Facing Atlantic Ocean. Every modern improvement. Private Baths. Newly refurnished. E. L. POTTER.

ROCKLEDGE HOTEL. Rockledge, Fla. Facing Indian River. Accommodates 200. Improvements. R. H. SHARES.

Indian River Hotel. Rockledge, Fla. Grand location. Facing the Indian River. Beautiful orange groves. Latest improvements. Send for Booklet.

Grand Atlantic Hotel. DAYTONA, FLA. FACING THE HALIFAX. Beautiful spacious groves. Improvements. High-class cuisine and service. $3 up. Waite & Fraim.

South Carolina.

THE CHARLESTON HOTEL, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Best location in the city. Large, cheerful rooms, well-furnished, and thoroughly comfortable. Latest modern improvements. Cuisine of highest standard. First-class service and polite attention. Rates $3.00 up. Special weekly. (Booklet.) W. IRVING DAVIDS.

THE ARGYLE, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA. Entirely new. Private baths. Golf. First-class cuisine. Moderate terms.

Bermuda.

BERMUDA, THE IDEAL WINTER RESORT. THE PRINCESS HOTEL. OPEN FROM DECEMBER TO MAY. Accommodates 200 guests. For terms, etc., address Chas. N. S. Hamilton, Hamilton, Bermuda. Circulars, etc., at F. H. Scofield's, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y.

Atlantic City.

HOTEL STRAND, Atlantic City, N. J. Located between the two Steel Piers, at the Southern end of Pennsylvania Avenue, overlooking the world-famed Boardwalk and ocean, and enjoys a refined class of patronage all the year round. BUILT OF STEEL, BRICK, AND STONE. FIRE PROOF. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Personal representative at Town and Country Bureau, 289 4th Av., 11 to 1; and 4 to 5:30. 'Phone 1749—18th. Fairbairn & Williams, Owners & Props. SEA WATER BATHS.

Hotel Islesworth, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the Beach; hot and cold sea water in all baths. PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVE at Hotel Savoy, 59th St., and 5th Ave., where rooms can be reserved and general information obtained. JOHN C. GOSSLER.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. NEW HOTEL RUDOLF. Personal New York representative for rooms, rates, and information, Hotel Imperial, 9 to 10 A. M., 5:30 to 6 P. M. 2 Park Place. Telephone 6079 Cortlandt. CHAS. E. MYERS, Propr.

HADDON HALL, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. This well-known hotel remains open throughout the year. Golf, Yachting, Driving, Riding, Water-famous Boardwalk. Illustrated booklet. New York Office, 289 4th Ave. Phone 1749 18th. LEEDS & LIPPINCOTT.

The Shelburne, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Directly on the ocean front. Open all the year. Booklet. R. E. R. RAMSEY.

HOTEL TRAYMORE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Remains open throughout the year. Every known comfort and convenience for Winter guests. Golf privileges. Running water in bedrooms. TRAYMORE HOTEL CO. D. C. WHITE, President.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE. Stone, Iron, and Slate Construction. Atlantic City's newest hotel. Sea water in all baths. Telephones in rooms, music, valet service, and other modern hotel conveniences. Golf. Booklet. JOSIAH WHITE & SONS.

THE PENNHURST. Michigan Av., second house from beach and Boardwalk. A high-class homelike hotel, with refined surroundings and patronage. Every appointment, including elevator, steam heat, baths, etc. Open all year. Booklet. WILLIAM R. HOOD.

THE DUNLOP. On ocean front and adjoining the famous Boardwalk. Built of brick and iron. European plan. Sea water baths attached to suites, also public. Excellent cafe. Booklet. ROBERT T. DUNLOP.

Asbury Park.

GRAND AVE. HOTEL, Asbury Park, N. J. Steam heat. Sun parlors. Good table. $3 daily.

Georgia.

DE SOTO HOTEL, SAVANNAH, GEORGIA. Strictly first-class; 300 guests accommodated; tourists will find Savannah the most interesting and beautiful city in the South; ideal Winter resort. Walton & Powers, Proprietors.

Miscellaneous.

CALIFORNIA, MEXICO, HOT SPRINGS, Arkansas, are best reached via Iron Mountain Route; through Pullman service from St. Louis; dining cars, (meals a la carte.) Office, 138 Broadway, New York.

SOUTHERN'S PALM LIMITED. Popular train to St. Augustine and South. Leaves N. Y. daily, except Sunday, 12:40 noon. New York offices, 271 and 1,185 Broadway.

Through buffet sleepers to Mexico City, via M., K. & T. Ry. Only line that does it. For attractive booklet and particulars address Geo. L. Thayer, D. P. A., 309 Broadway, N. Y.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

TAKE A MONTH off and spend it in the warm balmy air and restful climate of the West Indies. We have a steamer sailing for the Islands almost daily. On February 17th the S. S. KORONA of the Quebec Line leaves for a Cruise of about 35 days, more or less, and presents a perfect opportunity to have a good, bracing, and helpful holiday. The boat calls at Martinique and passengers will have a good chance to view the ruins of MONT PELEE. Passengers will have the privilege of stopping off at any point, and proceeding by a later steamer, without extra charge. Shall we send our Booklets? A postal will bring them. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 & 1185 Broadway, New York.

CUNARD LINE. TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN. From Pier 51 North River. Saxonia, Feb. 7, 1 PM Umbria, Feb. 28, 6 A.M. Ivernia, Feb. 14, 7 AM Campania, Mar. 7, 11 AM Carmania, Feb. 21, 8 AM Cephalonia, Mar. 14, 6 A.M. VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Money easy at 2@3 per cent. on call.

Stocks strong.

The total of sales of stocks yesterday, exceeding 500,000 shares, indicated a fair degree of activity. The bond transactions were also larger, amounting to more than $5,000,000. But the market for stocks was entirely professional and in the main inconsequential, while that for bonds was made up chiefly of two issues that are for the moment the object of some speculative interest, namely, Pennsylvania convertibles and Wabash debentures. Nearly $2,000,000 of the latter were traded in at advancing prices, the stocks of the company as well as the bonds being strong on the progress the Wabash is making in overcoming opposition to its entry into Pittsburg. Outside of the two issues mentioned the bond market exhibited no signs of a reviving investment demand. The early stock market was dull and reactionary, in a way disappointing to those who had had their hopes of a bull movement raised by the more favorable transactions of the day before. But in the afternoon there was a change for the better, and in the last hour a sudden movement in United States Steel common became the feature of the market. Its activity and strength led to the report that the decision in the Hodges suit involving the validity of the bond issue had been rendered or that its purport had become known. From Trenton, however, came the announcement that no decision is expected in several days. The only news affecting the property came after the close of business, this being the statement that the subsidiary companies have the largest unfilled orders on their books that they have ever had, and that 27,633 employes have subscribed for stock under the profit-sharing plan. The market closed with a majority of the stocks showing net gains for the day.

The news from Washington that the Panama Canal treaty had been favorably reported and that the Senate had passed the Elkins bill to prevent the railroads from giving rebates to favored shippers, aroused only a languid interest in the Street. The negotiations in the Venezuelan dispute are followed closely, not because any one now believes that there will be any serious consequences, but because in such a narrow speculation as now prevails it takes but little to turn the scales and depress prices. The banks have lost nearly $4,000,000 to the Sub-Treasury since last Friday, but this fact has no effect upon rates for money, which continue very easy, a lower tendency in time loans being one of the features of yesterday. Foreign exchange was considerably firmer, with, however, no revival of talk of gold shipments. The foreign situation, especially in Germany, is improved. There were increased purchases of wheat and corn for export yesterday, which is a favorable development, there having been recently a letup in the export demand, first, because of the higher prices, and, second, because of the inability of the railroads to handle the traffic. The stock market as a whole shows a desire to get out of its recent rut and move with more speed and force. But lacking powerful leadership it is still drifting, subject to every varying current, however slight. The fact that the leaders have permitted the market thus to drift is regarded by some as indicative of a well-defined policy, and that as soon as their plans are matured they will take hold of the situation vigorously. But this is merely trying to fit a theory to a condition.

Net changes in stocks of one-half of 1 per cent. or more were:

Stocks Advanced.

Am. Dist. Tel.	1½	Ontario Mining	½
Am. Smelting	½	Penn. R. R.	1
Am. Woolen	½	Pressed S. Car	¾
Anaconda Copper	6½	Rep. Steel	¾
Balt. & Ohio pf.	½	Rep. Steel pf.	¾
Chi. Un. Tract.	1½	Rubber Goods	½
Col. Fuel & I.	1½	Rubber Goods pf.	½
Consol. Gas	1	Tenn. Coal & I.	1½
Del. S. S. & A.	½	Third Avenue	1
Del. S. S. & A. pf.	½	U. S. Express	7
Int. Paper	1½	U. S. Steel	1½
Hocking Valley pf.	½	U. S. Steel pf.	½
Int. Paper	1½	Vulcan Detinning	¾
Keok. & Des M.	1½	Wabash	½
Laclede Gas pf.	5	Wabash pf.	1½
M. Coal & R.	½	Wheel. & L. E.	½
Met. Securities	1½	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	1
Nat. Lead	1½	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	1
Nat. Lead pf.	1½		

Stocks Declined.

Am. Cotton Oil pf.	2	Lake Erie & W.	2½
Am. Ice pf.	1½	N. Y. Central	1
Col. & Southern	¾	North American	2
Del. & Hudson	5	P., C., C. & St. L.	5
Detroit Union Ry.	½	St. L. & S. F.	1½
General Electric	1½	Un. Rys. Inv. pf.	1
Hocking Valley	½	U. S. Rubber pf.	¾

Net changes in bond quotations of 1 per cent. or more were:

Bonds Advanced.

Alb. & Sus. 7s	1½	St. L. & Cairo 4s	4
Det. City Gas 5s	2½	Wabash deb. B	1½

There were no declines.

STOCK TRANSACTIONS.

	Shares.
Feb. 3	515,277
To date this year	17,073,451
Corresponding date last year	16,141,522

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

Feb. 3	$5,173,500
To date this year	$77,727,000
Corresponding date last year	$103,708,000

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Chicle Company, common stock.
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Northern Securities Company.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Ball Electrical Illuminating Company.
Butterick Company.
Cannelton Coal Company of West Virginia.
Diamond Match Company.
Metropolitan Tobacco Company.
Mobile and Ohio Railroad bondholders.
New York Warehouse and Security Company.
Success Company.

SOME GENERAL ISSUES.

The advance in the Wabash shares, and especially in the Wabash debentures, was on purchases following the announcement of the favorable vote in the Pittsburg Council allowing Wabash an entrance into that city. Singularly enough, it was said that the movement was almost wholly a speculative one and that it had not met with encouragement from inside sources.

The advance of over 2 points in Anaconda is rather sensational on its face, but in reality is not so material as appears. Anaconda is quarter stock, and the rise, properly to be understood and judged, must be divided by four, as must also the total sales in order to reduce it to full stock. In this issue, as in Amalgamated, trade interests were the largest buyers. Sentiment was further improved by a bullish statement of the trade situation by John Stanchfield.

The advances in such shares as Tennessee Coal, Republic Steel, and Colorado Fuel came practically all in the last hour, and were apparently in sympathy with the upward movement in the Steel Trust stocks. Traders were the largest sellers of Sugar, this selling being prompted by the closing down of the company's refineries. After the close of business President Havemeyer was quoted as saying that the refineries were likely to reopen at any time.

GENERAL CHEMICAL'S YEAR.

The annual report of the General Chemical Company for the year ended Dec. 31 was made public yesterday. It shows as follows:

Surplus on books Dec. 31, 1901		$1,238,457.57
Net profits for the year 1902	$1,537,551.39	
Less fire insurance reserve	30,000.00	
		1,507,551.39
Total		$2,745,988.76
Less dividends paid to stockholders:		
Preferred	$364,880.00	
Common	296,412.00	
		661,372.00
Total		$1,884,616.76
Less charged off plant account, &c.		269,143.23
Surplus Dec. 31, 1902		$1,615,473.53
Expended during the year:		
On new construction and betterments		706,072.40
On repairs and reconstruction, charged to expense account		415,614.68
The balance sheet shows:		
ASSETS.		
Manufacturing investment, at cost		$15,245,005.79
Investments in other corporations		2,983,760.26
Merchandise on hand, at factory cost		1,349,674.47
Receivables, as follows:		
Customers' accounts	$400,244.64	
Due from corporations controlled	626,141.13	
Loans	91,773.21	
		1,527,158.18
Cash		306,601.04
Reserved fund for fire insurance		30,127.00
Unexpired insurance premiums, &c.		18,877.88
Total		$19,299,205.56
LIABILITIES.		
Capital stock, preferred		$9,416,000.00
Capital stock, common		7,410,300.00
Accounts payable:		
Sundry accounts	$235,303.47	
Due to corporations controlled	24,471.52	
Loans	350,000.00	
		610,064.99
Dividends accrued		141,240.00
Reserve for fire insurance		30,127.00
Surplus		1,615,473.53
Total		$19,299,205.56

In his report President Nichols says:

"In submitting the report of the business of this company for the last fiscal year it may be noted that, in spite of the disastrous floods of last March, entailing a direct loss of more than $40,000 to this company, and of the unfortunate strikes which directly and indirectly have affected us greatly, the profits have shown a substantial increase. We have acquired several foundation patents, have secured important raw material supplies, and have in other ways greatly increased our facilities for manufacturing and marketing.

"As usual, we have kept our several plants in the best of repair, and have written off such amounts as conservative bookkeeping would indicate."

NEW YORK CENTRAL.

What in many quarters was regarded as the most disquieting of the day's developments was the persistent selling of New York Central stock, which broke at one time nearly 2 points. The selling was on the floor characterized as "good," and was looked upon with more than passing significance, because of knowledge of the fact that recent deliveries of the stock made in the Street have been in the names of interests close to the Vanderbilts.

Several reasons were heard to explain the selling. One of these was that as an investment issue the stock is selling much higher, comparatively, than St. Paul, Pennsylvania, and other standard shares. Another reason was that the company has so many improvements and betterments to make that large expenditures will be necessary, thus removing all possibility of an increase in the dividend rate. And, finally, the fact that the syndicate underwriting the 3½ per cent. bonds had been obliged to take up about 80 per cent. of the bonds was not regarded as a bull argument.

THE MARKET'S DULLNESS.

Many are the opinions offered in Wall Street to explain the continuing dullness of the market.

One view advanced is that it is desired to hold the market in check pending the adjournment of Congress, or perhaps to impress the necessity for needful financial legislation at this session.

Another opinion is that the Panama Canal project has something to do with the matter. It is pointed out that before the Philippine payment the stock market at that time was of much the same nature as the present, and was held dull but steady by bankers until the Philippine payment had been financed on a satisfactory basis. Then, too, as now, the exchange market was mysteriously strong, rience is the view held that perhaps the payment on account of the Panama Canal is even now being financed, and that pending its completion it is desired and desirable to discourage stock market activity.

A third view is that bankers and investors are waiting to get a more certain "line" on the future, desiring especially to see whether the higher railroad freight rates are to be an effectual offset to the increased cost of labor, &c., for upon this development, many believe, will depend in large measure future price movements.

Finally, it is said that large interests are holding the market down in order to accumulate stock pending an important and prolonged upward movement.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The buying of Pennsylvania, which advanced that issue over a point, had every appearance of coming from interests close to the management of the property and led to the belief in many parts of the Street that these interests had taken advantage of advance information in respect to the bond conversion plan to sell stock. Yesterday's buying, therefore, may have represented either short covering as well as actual purchases for the long account.

The rise yesterday, though not important, was nevertheless sufficiently great to give some uneasiness to the shorts, who had sold against their purchases of bonds, especially when, after the close of business the talk was that before the conversion scheme became operative the shorts might be given a little "squeeze" to teach them a lesson.

Less was heard of investment selling yesterday than for some time past, and this, though the company for the month of December reported a net decrease of $482,200 in the face of a gross increase of $1,223,300. Increased operating expenses were the cause.

STEEL TRUST STOCKS.

The Street was treated to a genuine surprise in the last hour of business when, of a sudden, decided activity and strength developed in the shares of the Steel Trust, sympathetically affecting the remainder of the list. Preceding this activity the tape had been almost standing still, and it was a matter of much comment, therefore, when thousand-share lots of the trust stocks began to be traded in at advancing figures, especially so as the movement was not attended by any news or other developments.

The only explanations offered for the rise are the large earnings of the corporation, the fact that present orders on its books are the largest in its history, and the belief that the decision of the New Jersey court, shortly to be handed down, in respect to the bond conversion scheme will be favorable to the company.

A leading banking interest, discussing the advance, said after the close of business:

"If the steel stocks are not good, then there is nothing on the list that is good, because steel is representative of the country's prosperity more than aught else."

EXPECTING AN ANNOUNCEMENT.

The head of a prominent Stock Exchange house said late yesterday afternoon to a NEW YORK TIMES reporter:

"While I am not a prophet, nor yet the son of a prophet, I believe and expect that an important announcement of much market consequence will be made within the next few days—probably the early part of next week.

"Pending that announcement, banking interests seem disposed to let the market stay quiet."

LONDON'S OPERATIONS.

London's operations in this market yesterday were again on a very limited scale, total dealings aggregating not more than 5,000 shares, about equally divided between purchases and sales.

Arbitrage houses said they could do nothing in their line, and declared that they had little hope of improvement pending the settlement of the Venezuelan controversy.

JANUARY FAILURES.

Reports to R. G. Dun & Co. show commercial failures in January only 1,269 in number, with an aggregate indebtedness of $12,978,979, while in the corresponding month last year there were 1,434 failures, with defaulted liabilities of $14,312,501. In manufacturing there were 249 insolvencies, involving $5,736,316, against 284 in January, 1902, for $6,808,948. Defaulting traders numbered 966, against 1,120 a year ago, while the total indebtedness in this class was $6,343,179, compared with $7,116,972. All other commercial failures, including brokers, transporters, and others not properly embraced by the two large divisions, were 54 in number and $890,484 in amount, against 50 last year, with liabilities of $886,581. This class alone made a less favorable exhibit than the same period last year, and the difference was very small. Failures of banks and other fiduciary institutions numbered ten, involving $2,453,854, which is extremely gratifying when compared with the twelve failures a year ago for $11,010,928.

Failures in January for the past ten years are compared below:

Year.	No.	Liabilities.
1903	1,269	$12,978,979
1902	1,434	14,312,501
1901	1,242	11,520,611
1900	989	10,304,464
1899	1,019	7,721,697
1898	1,355	10,451,513
1897	1,621	18,620,989
1896	1,665	21,735,742
1895	1,630	15,336,804
1894	2,102	30,319,232

Liabilities of failures in leading branches of business in January are compared below with last year:

MANUFACTURERS.

	Liabilities. 1903.	1902.
Iron, foundries, &c.	$33,484	$100,639
Machinery and tools	788,074	188,829
Woolens, carpets, &c.	288,466	159,200
Cotton, lace, and hosiery	188,500	17,000
Lumber, carpenters, &c.	1,159,774	517,726
Clothing and millinery	276,964	492,034
Hats, gloves, and furs	88,821	16,520
Chemicals, paints, &c.	246,174	150,408
Printing and engraving	701,776	290,034
Milling and bakery	96,505	149,902
Leather, shoes and harness	368,356	658,710
Liquors and tobacco	111,724	607,014
Glass, earthenware, brick	224,531	41,000
All other	1,328,577	2,970,234
Total manufacturing	$5,736,316	$6,808,948

TRADERS.

General stores	$1,204,803	$1,020,941
Groceries, meats, and fish	739,460	575,053
Hotels and restaurants	151,813	197,939
Liquors and tobacco	383,391	594,733
Clothing and furnishing	993,391	691,708
Dry goods and carpets	747,543	944,931
Shoes, rubbers, trunks	180,118	237,002
Furniture and crockery	217,459	266,935
Hardware, stoves and tools	223,138	333,564
Drugs and paints	92,160	125,461
Jewelry and clocks	147,720	172,910
Books and papers	57,215	15,030
Hats, furs, and gloves	32,604	11,240
All other	1,022,366	783,707
Total trading	$6,343,179	$7,116,972
Brokers and transporters	890,484	886,581
Total commercial	$12,978,979	$14,312,501

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Bradstreet's, treating of the same subject and pointing out that the failures are the smallest in any January in ten years, says: "Every section of the country shows a decrease in the number of failures as compared with a year ago, and only one section of the country, the Northwest, shows a larger volume of liabilities than a year ago. The largest decreases in number shown by any group is that noted in the Far West, where the number is 40 per cent. smaller than a year ago, but the decrease in the Middle States is 23 per cent., and in the South 20 per cent., while in New England failures are 12 per cent. fewer than a year ago. As to liabilities in the Middle States and the Territories they are only one-half what they were a year ago. In the other groups, except the Northwest, the decreases average not far from 16 per cent., and in the exception noted the increase is less than 4 per cent. New York City failures are 36 per cent. fewer, while liabilities are only one-third those of a year ago."

GENERAL BUSINESS ITEMS.

According to Pittsburg dispatches, the Central Car Wheel Company of Pittsburg has started its new car wheel plant at McKees Rocks and expects to have an output of 500 carwheels a day when in full operation.

Joplin (Mo.) advices that shipments of zinc last week were only 4,800 pounds on account of the car shortage, with prices firm at a maximum of $37.

Application made by the Commercial Cable Company to the New York Stock Exchange to list $1,666,700 additional capital stock, and by the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railway to list $1,000,000 additional general mortgage 4 per cent. bonds of 1988.

Incorporation in Indiana of the Chicago, Terre Haute and Southern Railway, with a capital stock of $200,000.

Charter asked for by the Chestnut Hill Trust Company to do business in the northern part of Philadelphia.

New York and Kansas City parties understood to have bought the narrow gauge Xico and San Rafael Railway of Mexico, which is about seventy miles long, and it will be extended thirty miles to Pueblo.

Pittsburg Steamship Company, the title under which the United States Steel Corporation operates its lake fleet, it is said, has decided to enter the Lake Carriers' Association.

Incorporation in Michigan of the Toledo Portland Cement Company, capital $300,000, to build and operate a plant at Manchester, Mich.

Fiscal year of the Union Bag and Paper Company ending with this month, it is said, will show by far the largest business the company has ever had.

Increase of $2,878,528 in exports of general merchandise from the Port of New York for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $2,388,531 as compared with the corresponding week last year.

Clearings of the Louisville banks for January were $50,709,430, an increase of $6,816,723 over the former highest monthly record of $44,892,718, made in December of last year, and comparing with $43,006,070 in January, 1902.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call on stock collateral loaned at 2@3 per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. The majority of the day's loans were made at 2½ per cent.

Time money, 4½ per cent. for sixty to ninety days and 4½@4¾ per cent. for four and five months and 4¾ for six months.

Mercantile paper rates, 4¾@5¼ per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsed bills receivable, 5@5½ per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 6 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $362,645,424; balances, $19,062,838; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $960,903.

Money on call in London, 3@3½ per cent.; rate of discount in the open market, 3 3-16 per cent. for short and 3¼@3 5-16 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange was firm. Posted rates were $4.84½ for sixty days and $4.87½ for demand. Rates for actual business were: Sixty days, $4.84; demand, $4.87@$4.87½; cables, $4.87¾; commercial bills, $4.83¼@$4.84.

Commercial bills were quoted as follows: Francs, 5.18¾ less 1-16@5.18¾ and 5.15¾ less 1-16@5.15¾; reichsmarks, 94 11-16@94¾ and 95@95 1-16; guilders, 40 and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Chicago—10@12½c premium. Boston—Par. New Orleans—Commercial, par; bank, $1 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ¼ premium. Savannah—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c; telegraphic, 15c premium. St. Louis—25c discount @ par. Cincinnati—10c premium. Pittsburg—25@50c premium. Louisville—Par.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—In its City article to-day The Times says that a very large amount of money fell due to the Bank of England yesterday. The market again failed to repay the whole amount, about one-third being renewed. Discount rates were a shade lower.

The Stock Exchange was steady in most of the departments, with no increase of business. Home railways were characterized by considerable activity in the stocks of the underground lines. American railways were inactive but firm, a few local purchases advancing the prices above parity. The Canadian issues, especially the Hudson Bay stocks, finished higher. Foreigners were quiet and undecided, being characterized by irregular movements. The tone at the close was dull.

On account of free selling on American account bar silver was ⅛d. lower for cash, making the price 21 15-16d. an ounce, and 3-16d. lower in futures, or 21⅞d. an ounce.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Feb. 3.—The rates for money were firm to-day, repayments to the Bank of England restricting supplies. Discounts were weak owing to Continental competition.

On the Stock Exchange only a moderate amount of business was transacted. The trading was dull at first as a result of the reports in regard to King Edward's health, but a more cheerful tone prevailed later on more reassuring advices as to his Majesty's condition. Consols were steadier after the opening decline. Home rails were in better demand, especially underground railroad shares.

Americans opened firm in response to New York, and grew harder with fair support, especially Louisville and Nashville. They reacted later and closed dull. Grand Trunk was in fair request, and improved on dividend anticipations. South Americans were firm. Rio Tintos hardened on the increase in the price of copper, which closed at 55⅝.

Closing prices: Consols for money, 93; Consols for account, 93⅛; Anaconda, 6⅝; Atchison, 90; Atchison preferred, 102⅝; Baltimore and Ohio, 103⅝; Canadian Pacific, 140⅝; Chesapeake and Ohio, 53½; Chicago Great Western, 28½; Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul, 182⅝; De Beers, 22⅝; Denver and Rio Grande, 40⅝; Denver and Rio Grande preferred, 91½; Erie, 42½; Erie first preferred, 74½; Erie second preferred, 63½; Illinois Central, 149; Louisville and Nashville, 129½; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, 28½; New York Central, 155; Norfolk and Western, 75⅝; Norfolk and Western preferred, 95; Ontario and Western, 35½; Pennsylvania, 70⅝; Rand Mines, 11; Reading, 31⅝; Reading first preferred, 44½; Reading second preferred, 26½; Southern Railway, 30⅝; Southern Railway preferred, 97½; Southern Pacific, 66½; Union Pacific, 104; Union Pacific preferred, 96½; United States Steel, 38⅝; United States Steel preferred, 89½; Wabash, 30⅝; Wabash preferred, 46½. Bar silver dull, 21 15-16d per ounce. Money, 2@2½ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills is 3 5-16@3⅜ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3 5-16 per cent.

Bullion amounting to £20,000 was withdrawn from the Bank of England to-day for shipment to South America.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 127.30; Madrid, 33.25; Lisbon, 25.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Business opened steady on the Bourse to-day, and prices tended to be generally firm. Metropolitans were in brisk demand. Rio Tintos were active and closed firm. De Beers and Kafirs were weak.

The private rate of discount was 2 13-16 per cent.

Three per cent. rentes, 100f 12½c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 14c for checks.

BERLIN, Feb. 3.—Business was quiet on the Boerse to-day and the movements of stocks were somewhat irregular. Home funds were maintained, most of the foreigners were firm, and locals fluctuated. Prices recovered at the close.

Exchange on London, 20 marks 40½ pfennigs for checks. Discount rates: Short bills, 2½ per cent.; three months' bills, 1⅞ per cent.

The weekly statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows the following changes: Cash in hand decreased 27,760,000 marks, Treasury notes increased 480,000 marks, other securities decreased 11,060,000 marks, and notes in circulation increased 36,780,000 marks.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3.—The local market showed a broadening tendency today, and there was a marked increase in the number of stocks designated as "active." United States Steel led in total transactions, with Philadelphia Electric a good second. Over 7,000 shares of the latter changed hands, nearly all of them at 8, but offerings at that figure were made at the close. Lehigh Navigation was moved up another point. Lehigh Valley held firm around 44½. Pennsylvania was firmer, but local holders were steady sellers. Consolidated Lake Superior preferred weakened to 34, and the Broad Top stocks also were lower. The only feature of the bond list was the strength of Indianapolis Street Railway 4s, which advanced 1½, to 88½. Total sales, 35,547 shares and $55,800 bonds.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
158	Bell Telephone	75	75	75
696	Cam. Steel	25	24⅝	25
2,964	Con. Lake Superior	8¼	8	8¼
270	Con. Lake Superior pf.	35	34	34
110	Con. Traction, N. J.	65	65	65
200	Diamond Steel	⅞	⅞	⅞
350	Diamond Steel pf.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
470	Elec. Co. of America	9½	9	9½
1,200	Erie	41½	41½	41½
100	Hunt. & Broad Top	30	30	30
7	Hunt. & Broad Top pf.	54½	54½	54½
90	Ins. Co. of North Am.	24½	24½	24½
17	J. B. Stetson Co.	160	160	160
100	Keystone Watch Case	90	90	90
2,737	Lehigh Valley R. R.	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝
241	Lehigh Nav.	77	75½	77
200	N. Y., O. & W.	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝
1,415	Penna. R. R.	75⅝	75	75⅝
100	Pennsylvania Gas Coal	50¼	50¼	50¼
60	Pennsylvania Steel pf.	91	91	91
11	Philadelphia Traction	93½	93½	93½
7,016	Philadelphia Electric	8	7 15-16	8
6	Philadelphia Company	45½	45½	45½
31	Philadelphia Co. pf.	49	49	49
415	Philadelphia Rap. Tr.	15	15	15
5,688	Reading	31 3-16	30 15-16	31 1-16
48	Reading 1st pf.	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝
600	Reading Traction	30	30	30
100	Susquehanna Steel	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Tidewater	4½	4½	4½
2,941	United Gas Imp. Co.	115	114½	114½
132	Union Traction	46⅝	46⅝	46⅝
7,085	United States Steel	38⅝	37⅝	38⅝
100	United States Steel pf.	88	88	88
100	Wabash	31	31	31
5	W. J. & Seashore R. R.	72½	72½	72½

35,547

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 3.—New York exchange was quoted to-day at 10@15c premium. Time and call loans, 5@6 per cent.

Local issues were flat. Price changes were insignificant in the main. Swifts and Match changed hands at steady figures. Chicago Telephone gained a point, while Box Board preferred slipped off a point. The small demand in New York for Union Traction, which rallied the common issue from below 9 to 10, had no effect on the early market here. Lake Street Elevated sold early and fell to near 6, but rallied well.

Complete transactions were as follows:

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
115	American Can	10½	10	10½
100	American Can pf.	42	42	42
124	American Shipbuilding	53	51	51
365	Chicago Telephone	156	151	155
50	Chicago Edison	152½	152½	152½
200	Chicago Union Traction	2½	2	2½
32	Diamond Match	158	158½	158½
595	Lake Street Elevated	7¼	6½	7¼
120	Metropolitan Elevated pf.	37	36½	36½
27	Milwaukee & G. Brew. pf.	30	30	30
113	National Biscuit	46½	46½	46½
110	National Biscuit pf.	105½	104½	105
150	Northwestern Elevated	32½	32½	32½
50	Quaker Oats pf.	90½	90½	90½
190	Pneumatic Tool	80	79½	80
30	Swift & Co.	128	128	128
100	South Side Elevated	109½	109	109
595	United Box Board pf.	46½	45½	45½
86	Western Stone	23½	23½	23½

BULLION AND MINING.

Bar silver was quoted in the London market at 21 15-16d per ounce and in New York at 67½c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 47½@48½c.

On the Consolidated Exchange, 100 shares of Best and Belcher sold at 2.75, 100 Caledonia at 2.50, 2,000 Comstock at .09, 1,000 Comstock bond at .08½, 400 Consolidated California and Virginia at 2.10, 500 Consolidated Imperial at .03, 300 Elkton at .30, 200 Gould and Curry at .35@1.00, 500 Isabella at .20, 1,000 Mollie Gibson at .07, 300 Ophir at 2.55, and 300 Potosi at .70.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Trading in the outside market yesterday was once more very dull, and while prices showed some improvement, there were no movements in quotations such as added life to the market at the close of last week. The lack of selling pressure was indicated by the way in which quotations rose, but in most cases these advances were confined to fractions. Gains made early in the day were, moreover, cut down by reactions which occurred later on. International Mercantile Marine was among the issues which showed strength, but the activity in these stocks did not extend beyond a few hundred shares. The interest which within the last few days has sprung up in the copper stocks was displayed in further activity in some of these issues, but the movements were in all cases confined to narrow limits.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER sold at one time during the day as high as 8⅝, the best price reached during the current movement, and the highest price at which the stock has sold in many weeks. The meeting of the stockholders to ratify the increase in the company's stock from $1,250,000 to $2,000,000 is to be held a week from to-day.

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The principal transactions reported in the outside market yesterday, with the high, low, and last prices, were as follows:

Stocks.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
150	Am. Barrel & Pack	52⅝	*52⅝	52⅝
200	American Can	9⅝	9½	9½
14	American Chicle	120	120	120
300	Am. De Forest Wireless	7	7	7
700	Am. Writing Paper pf.	25	24½	24⅝
100	Automatic Heating pf.	91½	91½	91½
9,000	Bay State Gas	1	15-16	1
15	Borden's Con. Milk pf.	127	127	127
4,000	British Columbia Cop.	8⅝	7½	7⅝
400	California Copper	⅝	½	½
467	Con. Refrigerating	5⅝	*5½	5⅝
100	Central Foundry	3½	3½	3½
200	Central Foundry pf.	16½	16½	16½
10	Composite Type	8	8	8
200	Electric Vehicle	7	7	7
100	Electric Vehicle pf.	12½	12½	12½
5,200	Gold Hill Copper	⅝	½	½
1,500	Green Con. Copper	22⅝	21½	22
200	Hackensack Meadows	18½	18½	18½
200	Havana Tobacco	52	52	52
400	Houston Oil	8½	8	8½
900	Inter. Merch. Marine	14½	13½	14½
500	Inter. Mer. Marine pf.	42	41½	41½
300	International Salt	10½	10½	10½
1,300	Kitchener Mining	5½	5⅝	5½
1,100	Manhattan Transit	4½	4	4
3,900	Marconi Co. of Canada	6	5⅝	6
1,000	Mon. & Boston Copper	2⅛	2	2
520	National Enameling	36	35⅝	36
100	N. Am. Lumber & Pulp	9	9	9
4,100	Northern Securities	113½	112⅝	112⅝
350	Otis Elevator	43½	42½	42½
25	Pacific Pack. & Nav.	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
100	Standard Milling pf.	29	29	29
31	Standard Oil	741	740	740
6,000	Tennessee Copper	27½	26½	26⅝
2,400	Union Copper	3	2⅝	2⅝
200	White Knob Copper	11½	11½	11½

*Less than 100 shares.

Bonds.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
$26,000	†Brook. R. T. new 4s	84½	83½	84½
1,000	Buffalo Gas 5s	84	84	84
100,000	St. Louis Tr. 5% notes	95½	95½	95½
175,000	San Francisco 4s	80½	80	80
7,000	Un. Rys. of St. L. 4s	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
8,500	†Wash. Ry. & Elec. 4s	80½	80½	80½

†Sell Flat.

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QUOTATIONS—INACTIVE ISSUES.

Closing quotations of stocks in which no transactions in full lots were reported compare as follows with the closing prices of Monday:

Industrial and Miscellaneous.

	Feb. 3. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 2 Bid.	Asked.
American Banknote	56	58½	56	58½
American Can pf.	48	49½	47⅝	49
American Chicle pf.	88½	90	88½	90
American Elevated	⅝	⅞	⅝	⅞
Amer. Malting 6s	99½	100½	99½	100½
American Type Founders	42	45	42	45
Amer. Type Founders pf.	98	102	98	102
Amer. Writing Paper	5	5½	5½	5½
Amer. Writing Paper 5s	76	77½	76	77½
Bamberger De Lamar	9⅝	10	9⅝	10
Borden's Cond. Milk	124	127	124	127
Borden's Cond. Milk pf.	110	112	110	112
Camden Land	¼	⅝	3-16	⅝
Casein Co. of America	14½	16	14½	16
Ca. Co. of Am. pf. ex div.	88	92	88	92
Central Fireworks	20	23	20	23
Central Fireworks pf.	62	66	62	66
Central Foundry 5s	65	68	65	68
Compressed Air	1⅝	2½	1⅝	2⅝
Con. Rubber Tire	⅞	1½	⅞	1½
Con. Rubber Tire pf.	10	10	10	10
Con. Rubber Tire 6s	10	10½	10	10½
Dem. Securities	20	30	20	30
Electric Boat	21	25	21	25
Electric Boat pf.	30	40	30	40
Electric Lead Reduc.	3	3⅝	3	3⅝
Electric Lead Reduc. pf.	3½	4⅝	4	5
Electro-Pneumatic	⅜	⅝	½	⅝
Empire Steel	14	15	14	15
Empire Steel pf.	43	49	45	
Hall Signal	105	110	105	110

TRANSACTIONS IN BONDS.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1903.

Trans Settlement 3s	
8,000	99⅝
Alb & Sus gtd 7s	
1,000	111⅛
Am Ride & D 6s	
2,000	97
A, T & S F gen 4s	
41,000	100¼
B & O pr lien 3½s	
10,000	94
5,000	93⅞
Gold 4s	
4,000	102
12,000	101⅞
10,000	101⅝
P L E & W V 4s	
40,000	96⅝
N W Div 5s	
5,000	118
1,000	117½
Bkyn Rap T 5s	
10,000	106½
Bklyn Un Elev 1st	
10,000	102
Canada So 2d	
2,000	108⅝
Cent Branch Ry 4s	
2,000	92
Cent Pac 1st	
5,000	94½
Cent Pac gtd 5½s	
15,000	96⅝
Cent of Ga con 5s	
47,000	109⅝
2,000	108⅝
Cent of Ga 1st inc 5s	
3,000	78
Cent Pac gtd 4s	
2,000	99½
Cent Pac gtd 3½s	
7,000	98⅝
Ches & Ohio con 5s	
17,000	118⅝
1,000	119½
2,000	118⅝
C & N gen 4½s	
4,000	106
C, B & Q con 7s	
4,000	161½
C, B & Q 4s jt bds	
14,000	94
28,000	94⅞
21,000	94½
C, M & St P, 5s	
Union Div 5s	
19,000	113½
C, R I & P gen 4s	
4,000	100⅝
41,000	100½
C, B I & P R R 4s	
10,000	86⅝
12,000	86⅝
46,000	87
15,000	87⅛
19,000	87⅛
C, St P, M & O 6s	
1,000	126½
Col F & I gen 5s	
1,000	102
Col F & I conv 5s	
2,000	91⅝
5,000	91
10,000	91⅝
10,000	91⅝
5,000	91⅞
Col Mid 1st 4s	
1,000	79⅝
10,000	79⅝
Col & So 1st 4s	
2,000	90½
Consol Tobacco 4s	
7,000	68
10,000	68⅝
62,000	68
10,000	68⅝
Det City Gas 5s	
20,000	97
5,000	97⅛
10,000	96½
Det, M & M 4½s	
5,000	88
Dist Sec Con 5s	
5,000	75
5,000	75½
5,000	75⅝
5,000	75
5,000	75½
10,000	76
10,000	76⅛
Erie 1st con 4s	
5,000	98½
2,000	98½
2,000	98½
Erie 1st gen 4s	
21,000	87⅛
65,000	87⅝
25,000	87⅝
15,000	87⅝
10,000	87⅝
10,000	87⅝
1,000	88
20,000	87⅝
Erie, Pa col tr 4s	
14,000	92
Ft W & D C 1st	
1,000	111⅝
Int & G N 1st 5s	
11,000	99
Int & G N M 4s	
4,000	71
Inter Paper 5s	
2,000	107
Kans City So 2s	
90,000	60⅝
25,000	60⅝
150,000	60⅝
20,000	60⅝
20,000	60⅝
Louis & N unif 4s	
1,000	101⅛
32,000	101⅛
Louis & Nash 5s	
1,000	112
Manhattan con 4s	
1,000	104
Met Elev 1st 6s	
5,000	110
1st con 4s	
2,000	112
N Y C & H R L S	
col 3½s	
2,000	92
17,000	92⅝
N Y, N H & H	
P pur money 4s	
3,000	94⅝
1,000	95
Nor & W con 4s	
3,000	101⅛
Ore S L 1st 6s	
1,000	128⅝
Total sales	$5,173,500

Nord & W, Pocah	
C & C 4s	
36,000	92⅝
Northern Pac 4s	
20,000	106⅛
5,000	106⅝
2,000	106⅛
Nor Pac gen 3s	
3,000	72⅝
2,000	71⅝
5,000	72
Ore R & N con 4s	
10,000	101⅝
2,000	101⅞
Ore S L 4% & part 5s	
32,000	96⅝
32,000	96⅝
21,000	96⅝
3,000	96⅝
Penn G & C of Chi	
34 gtd 6s	
2,000	102⅝
Penn conv 3½s	
16,000	106
105,000	106⅛
25,000	106
114,000	106⅛
20,000	106
14,000	105⅝
28,000	106
500	105⅝
23,000	106
4,000	106⅝
25,000	106
5,000	106⅛
47,000	106
20,000	105⅝
35,000	106
7,000	105⅝
77,000	106
50,000	105⅝
206,000	106
5,000	106⅛
23,000	106
14,000	106⅝
70,000	106⅛
10,000	106
110,000	106⅛
6,000	106⅛
15,000	106⅛
29,000	106⅝
5,000	106⅝
20,000	106⅛
Reading gen 4s	
2,000	97⅛
41,000	96⅞
4,000	97
Reading, J C col 4s	
2,000	86⅝
St L & Cairo 4s	
5,000	95
St L, I M & So	
unif & ref 4s	
1,000	90
St L S W 1st 4s	
2,000	87
San Ant & A P 4s	
14,000	88⅝
2,000	88⅝
Southern Pac 4½s	
5,000	98⅝
Southern Pac 4s	
3,000	91⅞
1,000	91⅝
5,000	91⅞
Tenn Coal, I & R	
Tenn Div 6s	
1,500	107
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	
1,000	117
Tol, St L & W 4s	
1,000	79
Union Pac 1st 4s	
79,000	103½
Union Pac conv 4s	
13,000	105⅝
88,000	105⅝
50,000	105⅞
10,000	105⅞
20,000	105⅝
40,000	105⅝
1,000	105⅝
Wabash 1st 5s	
11,000	117½
Wabash deb, B	
15,000	70½
5,000	70⅝
2,000	70⅞
3,000	70½
117,000	70½
14,000	70½
10,000	70
10,000	70⅝
68,000	70½
35,000	70⅝
190,000	70½
17,000	70⅝
40,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
20,000	70
36,000	70⅝
25,000	70⅝
50,000	70
2,000	70½
24,000	70
10,000	70⅛
15,000	70⅛
5,000	70⅛
103,000	70⅛
10,000	70⅛
5,000	70⅛
15,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
20,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
20,000	70⅝
25,000	70⅝
11,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
20,000	70⅝
25,000	70⅝
5,000	70⅝
40,000	70⅝
20,000	70⅝
50,000	70⅝
5,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
15,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
10,000	70⅝
20,000	70⅝
25,000	70⅝
5,000	70⅝
40,000	70⅝
2,000	70⅝
50,000	70⅝
5,000	70⅝
173,000	70⅝
306,000	70⅝
Wab Det & C 6s	
1,000	100
W N Y & P gen 5s	
1,000	90½
West Shore 4s	
1,000	110⅝
West Shore 4s, reg	
6,000	110
W S L E 1st con 4s	
10,000	92⅝

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1903.	1902.	1901.
WABASH—			
Mileage	2,484	2,387	2,386
4th week Jan	$361,170	$334,848	$307,021
Month	1,879,481	1,690,210	1,518,685
From July 1	12,518,099	11,607,826	10,622,505
WISCONSIN CENTRAL—			
Mileage	977	977	982
4th week Jan	183,000	141,547	133,906
Month	836,300	624,257	[illegible]
From July 1	3,878,516	3,478,328	3,150,532

DENVER & RIO GRANDE (including the Rio Grande Western) for December—

	1902.	1901.	*1900.
Gross earnings	1,446,500	1,447,150	961,077
Op. expenses	577,797	506,800	422,738
Net earnings	868,700	935,350	538,339
Total net	874,220	946,487	546,617
Charges, taxes, int., and rent	321,394	307,420	199,719
Balance	552,826	639,067	346,898
Renewal fund	10,000	10,000	10,000
Surplus	252,448	228,063	136,804
Gross, 6 months	9,220,207	9,768,425	6,100,437
Op. expenses	3,509,788	3,595,318	2,543,762
Net earnings	5,710,419	6,332,607	3,260,675
Total, 6 months	5,834,456	6,406,561	3,294,066
Charges, taxes, int., and rentals	1,943,518	1,929,007	1,323,318
Balance, 6 months	3,890,938	4,477,554	1,970,748
Renewal fund	60,000	60,000	60,000
Balance	1,822,520	1,701,494	940,740
Dividends	1,110,000	1,110,000	501,250
Surplus, 6 months	712,520	591,494	401,490

*Does not include the Rio Grande Western.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE'S actual earnings for the six months ended Dec. 31—

	1902.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	17,468,196	15,171,427	12,956,816
Op. expenses	11,022,800	10,261,227	8,661,849
Net earnings	6,445,396	4,910,200	4,195,967
Other income	581,545	510,074	447,207
Total income	6,426,878	5,420,274	4,643,174
Total charges	3,185,048	3,072,116	2,107,032
Balance	3,241,830	2,348,158	2,536,142
Dividends	1,800,000	1,375,000	1,200,000
Surplus	1,441,830	973,158	1,336,142

TOLEDO & OHIO CENTRAL for December—

Gross earnings	320,000	314,000	307,611
Exp. and taxes	312,000	291,000	268,228
Net earnings	48,000	23,000	39,383
Fixed income	46,000	21,000	39,000
Charges	27,000	27,000	27,000
Surplus	*7,000	*6,000	12,383
Gross, 6 months	1,921,000	1,881,000	1,842,946
Exp. and taxes	1,284,000	1,241,000	1,209,118
Net earnings	637,000	640,000	633,828
Fixed income	281,000	260,000	241,000
Total income	918,000	900,000	874,828
Charges	324,000	324,000	324,000
Surp. 6 months	594,000	576,000	550,828

*Deficit.

PENNSYLVANIA Short lines directly operated for December—

Gross earnings	$6,046,305	$7,721,034	$7,016,004
Op. expenses	4,125,307	4,820,327	4,482,307
Net earnings	2,919,997	2,901,707	2,533,697
Ratio op. exp	71.78	62.43	63.89
Gross, 12 mos	104,646,112	98,814,410	90,876,819
Op. expenses	69,360,130	63,716,200	58,373,350
Net earnings	34,897,982	32,148,210	32,503,469
Ratio op. exp	66.27	64.49	64.24

Lines west of Pittsburg and Erie, directly operated, show changes in December and for the year.

December, 1902.	Increase.	Year of 1902.	Increase.
Gross	$611,000		$4,000,000
Operating expenses	419,000		4,731,000
Net earnings	*192,000		*731,000

*Decrease.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD for December.

	December.	Six Months.
Gross	$46,861	$240,721
Operating expenses	45,360	309,154
Net	1,501	*68,433

*Deficit.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $8,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS.
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to responsible concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 and 29 Pine Street, New York
Transact a general banking business, act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office, 65 State Street, Albany

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK.
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

N. W. HALSEY & CO.
BANKERS,
49 Wall St., New York.
Dealers in Railroad Bonds selected for the investment of Trust Funds
LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
252 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate loans and issue mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

Utah Central 4s, due 1917.
Cen. Union Gas 5s, due 1927.
DEALT IN
G. Sidenberg & Kraus
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
20 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
Members of the N. Y. Stock Exchange
Telephone No. 1904—Cortlandt.

Vermilye & Co.,
BANKERS,
NASSAU & PINE STS. 13 CONGRESS ST.,
NEW YORK. BOSTON.
201 EAST GERMAN STREET,
BALTIMORE.

Dominick & Dominick
BANKERS,
100 Broadway, New York.
NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

C. H. FRESHMAN & CO.,
74 Broadway, New York.
SPECIALISTS IN
UNLISTED SECURITIES
IN ALL MARKETS.

HASKINS & SELLS,
Certified Public Accountants,
NO. 30 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.
CABLE ADDRESS "HASKELLS."
504 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. | Williamson Bldg., Cleveland, O. | 30 Coleman St., London, E. C.
Lincoln Trust Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

KINGS COUNTY ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER CO.
STOCK wanted. Address
DRAKE, MASTIN & CO.,
No. 5 Broad St., New York (Drexel Building.)

J. S. PRIMROSE,
Bank, Trust, & Fire Ins. Co. Stocks.
Tel. 415 Broad. 59 New Street.

Lost and Found.

Lost—Bankbook No. 107,302, the New York Savings Bank; payment stopped; finder please return to bank.

NORTHERN CENTRAL—	1903.	1901.	1900.
Gross earnings	$903,940	$843,049	$756,849
Op. expenses	599,042	489,742	456,342
Net earnings	304,898	353,308	300,507
Gross, 12 mos	3,456,847	3,380,948	1,825,441
Op. expenses	2,104,911	2,754,711	1,497,311
Net, 12 mos	2,351,937	2,512,237	2,348,137

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON & BALTIMORE—			
Gross	1,036,203	983,029	924,903
Op. expenses	731,353	627,153	620,303
Net	304,750	355,870	304,600
Ratio op. exp	70.57	73.57	68.57
Gross, 12 mos	12,924,042	11,791,849	11,374,046
Expenses	8,236,426	7,607,136	7,502,027
Net, 12 mos	4,168,621	4,184,681	3,792,021

WEST JERSEY & SEASHORE—			
Gross earnings	232,974	213,074	214,374
Op. expenses	232,167	224,843	192,063
Deficit	9,793	11,769	*19,311
Gross, 12 mos	3,860,268	3,472,269	3,490,842
Op. expenses	2,881,149	2,759,443	2,565,842
Net, 12 mos	1,002,816	912,116	924,416

*Surplus.

Lawyers' Incorporation Meeting.

At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Lawyers' Incorporation Company yesterday the following officers were elected for the year: President—James Westervelt; First Vice President—Thomas Jewett Halsell; Second Vice President—William N. Bandol; Secretary—Richard H. Stearns; Treasurer—Frederick J. Moses. The old Directors were re-elected, and the company has added a corporation tax department.

Financial Continued on Page 14.

FINANCIAL.

ANDREW J. McCORMACK, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON.
OFFICE NO. 55 WILLIAM STREET,
CORNER OF PINE ST.
WEDNESDAY, FEB'Y 4TH,
at 12:30 o'clock, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway

BY ORDER OF STEPHEN G. WILLIAMS, RECEIVER OF THE THE ENGINEERING CONTRACT CO.
100 shs. Broad Exchange Co. common.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS.
$2,000 Wabash R. R. Co. 1st 5s, 1939.
45,000 Sloss Iron & Steel Co. 1st 6s, 1929.
133 shs. Bank of the Metropolis.

BY ORDER OF ADMINISTRATOR.
$10,000 Central R. R. of N. J. Genl. 5s, 1987.
47,000 Canada Southern R. R. 1st 5s, 1908.
$10,000 Wabash R. R. 1st 5s, 1939.
250 shs. Quassick Nat. Bank, Newburgh, N. Y.

FOR ACCOUNT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
10 shs. Lincoln National Bank.
3 shs. 1st National Bank of Staten Island.
10 shs. Varick Bank.
14 shs. Empire City Fire Ins. Co.
150 shs. National Broadway Bank.
200 shs. Merchants' National Bank.
100 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
10 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
20 shs. Central National Bank.
25 shs. Lawyers' Title Ins. Co.
$100 R. & Morris Gas Guarantee Co.
$40,000 United N. J. R. R. & Canal Co. 4 p. c. Bds., 1929.
20 shs. Merchants' Trust Co.
25 shs. Nat. Bank of Commerce.
50 shs. Guardian Trust Co.
10 shs. North American Trust Co.
15 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. Plaza Bank.
100 shs. Mechanics & Traders' Bank.
50 shs. Riverside Bank.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
50 shs. Natl. Shoe & Leather Bank.
2,100 shs. American Nickel Co.
$10,000 Judge Co. 4 p. c. Mtge., 1900, Class "A."
$88,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1951. (Hypd.)
$30,000 Hudson Valley Ry. Co. Consld. Mtge. 5s, 1951. (Hypd.)
50 shs. Lawyers' Mtge. Ins. Co.
10 shs. Central Realty Bond & Trust Co.
10 shs. Broadway Safe Deposit Co.
10 shs. National Park Bank.
30 shs. 2d National Bank of Jersey City.
$3,000 Brooklyn & Rockaway Beach R. R. 1st 6s, Nov., 1880, coup.
25 shs. Trust Co. of the Republic.
100 shs. Realty Finance Co. Pfd.
50 shs. Realty Finance Co. common.
20 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
100 shs. Green Bay & Western R. R.
$6,000 Green Bay & Western R. R. Income A.
25 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. Pfd.
12 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. common.
31 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. Pfd.
16 shs. Flint, Eddy & Am. Trading Co. common.
$3,000 Fairmount Coal & Coke 1st 4s, 1919.
25 shs. National Bank of Commerce.
25 shs. Lawyers' Mortgage Ins. Co.
50 shs. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co. of Newark, N. J.
25 shs. North American Trust Co.
500 shs. Ixtrapan Del Oro Mining Co.
$40,000 American Ice Co. 5 p. c. Coll. Trust, 1932.
10 shs. Atlantic Trust Co.
100 shs. Reliable Steam Power Co.
50 shs. N. J. Dry Dock & Transportation Co.
$10,000 Simpson-Crawford Co. 6 p. c. Gold Deb. Bds.
50 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.
25 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
18 shs. North American Trust Co.
1 sh. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
120 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
$5,000 Broadway & 7th Ave. R. R. 1st 5s, 1904.
100 shs. International Fire Engine Co. Pfd.
20 shs. Tefft-Weller Co. Pfd.
3 shs. Equitable Natl. Bank.
10 shs. 7th Natl. Bank.
5 shs. 4th Natl. Bank.
4 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.
10 shs Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
50 shs. North American Trust Co.
25 shs. Stuyvesant Heights Bank of B'klyn.
66 shs. North American Trust Co.
50 shs. Natl. Bank of Commerce.
5 shs. Mercantile Trust Co.
2 shs. Natl. City Bank.
5 shs. Phenix Natl. Bank.
20 shs. Central Realty Bond and Trust Co.
25 shs. Metropolitan Trust Co.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY AS A BUSINESS INVESTMENT.
Another Bell Telephone as a money-maker.
For full particulars and price of stocks address
GREATER NEW YORK SECURITY CO.,
Dept. E., 100 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

The De Forest or American system of Wireless Telegraphy receives two or more messages at the same time over one and the same instrument. Estimates furnished. American De Forest Wireless Telegraph Co., 100 Broadway, New York.

CENTRAL REALTY BOND AND TRUST COMPANY
Chamber of Commerce Building
50-56 LIBERTY ST., NEW YORK.
Capital $2,000,000.00
Surplus & Undivided Profits 7,828,970.32
Allows interest on deposits subject to check and transacts all Trust Company business.
HENRY MORGENTHAU, President.
HUGH J. GRANT, T. STALLKNECHT, Vice-Pres. 2d Vice-Pres.
W. J. S. MILLS, ERNEST EHRMANN, Treasurer. Secretary.
DIRECTORS.
Frederic P. Olcott, James Stillman, Anthony N. Brady, James N. Jarvie, James H. Post, Augustus D. Juilliard, Henry C. Havemeyer, Ernest Ehrmann, James H. Hyde, Wm. H McIntyre, Michael Coleman, Frederic Cromwell, O. G. Haven, E. W. Clappenbell, Hugh J. Grant, Henry Morgenthau.

N.Y. Security and Trust Co.
46 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.
Capital and Surplus, $5,000,000
Charles S. Fairchild, Pres. Abram M. Hyatt, V.-Pres. Osborn W. Bright, 2d V.-Pres. J. Carroll Rees, 3d V.-Pres. Alex. S. Wash, Jr., Sec. Isaiah Van Loan, Asst. Sec. James E. Kaplan, 2d Asst. Sec'y.

COMMERCIAL TRUST COMPANY
OF NEW JERSEY
25 EXCHANGE PLACE, JERSEY CITY, N. J.
Capital, Surplus & Profits, $3,500,000.00
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
INTEREST PAID ON CHECK ACCOUNTS

Notice to Creditors and Note Holders.
THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, located at 18 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County and State of New York, is closing up its affairs. All note holders and others, creditors of said association, are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment. V. P. SNYDER, President.
Dated January 15, 1903.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company,
135 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

TRUSTEES
HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.
H. B. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U.S. Realty & Con. Co.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Pres. Century Realty Co., New York.
HERMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, Pres. International Mercantile and Marine Co., N. Y.
H. B. HOLLINS, H. B. Hollins & Co., New York.
JOHN HONE, John Hone & Co., New York.
JAMES JOURDAN, Pres. Brooklyn Union Gas Co., Brooklyn.
DAVID H. KING, Jr., Pres. New York Rock Co.
JAMES B. KUHN, Pres. Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, Pittsburgh.
CHARLTON T. LEWIS, Director International Bell Telephone Co., N. Y.
WM. LOGAN, Cashier Hanover National Bank, New York.
ALLAN McCULLOCH, Counsellor at Law, New York.
JOHN MACK, Philadelphia.
JOY MORTON, Joy Morton & Co., Chicago.
WILLIAM H. NICHOLSON, Pres. Land, Title and Trust Co., Philadelphia.
JOSEPH J. O'DONOHUE, Jr., Pres. Brooklyn Ferry Co., New York.
E. C. POTTER, Real Estate, New York.
WILLIAM A. REAR, Vermilye & Co., New York.
JOHN J. RIKER, Merchant, New York.
HENRY F. SHOEMAKER, Chairman of Ex. Com., C. R. & D. Ry. Co., N. Y.
SAMUEL THORNE, New York.
EDWIN THORNE, New York.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, Pres. North American Trust Co., New York.
JOHN C. TORLINSON, Director New Amsterdam Gas Co., New York.
ROBERT B. VAN CORTLANDT, Exec. Van Cortlandt & Co., New York.
WARNER VAN NORDEN, Director Home Insurance Co., New York.
P. A. B. WIDENER, Philadelphia.

OFFICERS.
OAKLEIGH THORNE, President.
HERMAN DOWD, WM. H. CHESEBROUGH, RICHARD J. SCOLES, } Vice-Presidents.
S. D. SCUDDER, Treasurer.
S. M. WYNKOOP, Secretary.

RECEIVES DEPOSITS, SUBJECT TO CHECK.
PAYS INTEREST ON DAILY BALANCES.
EXECUTES TRUSTS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Morton Trust Company
38 NASSAU STREET.
Capital - - - - - - $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits - - $5,815,982
Acts as Trustee, Guardian, Executor, Administrator, Assignee, Receiver, Registrar and Transfer Agent. Takes Charge of Real and Personal Property.
Deposits received subject to cheque, or on certificate. Interest allowed on daily balances.
Travellers' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of the world.
OFFICERS.
Levi P. Morton, President; Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President; James K. Corbière, 2d Vice-Pres.; H. M. Francis, Secretary; Charles A. Conant, Treasurer; H. B. Berry, Trust Officer; G. L. Wilmerding, Asst. Secret'y.
DIRECTORS:
John Jacob Astor, George F. Baker, Edward J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, James B. Duke, Henry M. Flagler, G. G. Haven, Joseph C. Hendrix, James N. Jarvie, Walter S. Johnston, A. D. Juilliard, Joseph Larocque, D. O. Mills, Levi P. Morton, Richard A. McCurdy, W. G. Oakman, George Foster Peabody, Samuel Rea, Elihu Root, Thomas F. Ryan, Jacob H. Schiff, John Sloane, William C. Whitney.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
LEVI P. MORTON, THOMAS F. RYAN, EDWARD J. BERWIND, G. G. HAVEN, JOSEPH C. HENDRIX, JAMES N. JARVIE, GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY, JACOB H. SCHIFF, WILLIAM C. WHITNEY.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF THE UNITED STATES IN NEW YORK
AT THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF NASSAU AND PINE STREETS
CAPITAL $10,000,000
SURPLUS $2,500,000
V. P. SNYDER, President
Richard A. McCurdy, Vice-President
James H. Hyde, Vice-President
Thomas F. Ryan, Vice-President
Henry A. Smith, Vice-President
Chas. L. Robinson, Cashier
Oliver I. Pilat, Assistant Cashier
Clarence Foote, Assistant Cashier
DIRECTORS
James W. Alexander, Charles T. Barney, C. Ledyard Blair, Chauncey M. Depew, John F. Dryden, James B. Duke, George J. Gould, Daniel Guggenheim, Thos. H. Hubbard, Richard A. McCurdy, Brayton Ives, Jacob H. Schiff, Otto H. Kahn, Luther Kountze, David H. Moffat, James H. Parker, V. P. Snyder, A. W. Mellon, James H. Hyde, George W. Young, Wm. H. McIntyre, H. C. Deming, E. J. Berwind, Frederic Cromwell, George F. Baker, G. G. Haven, A. D. Juilliard, William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, James N. Jarvie, Walter G. Oakman, Levi P. Morton, Elihu Root, H. H. Vreeland, Adrian Iselin, jr.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
66 Broadway. 234 Fifth Avenue.
100 W. 125th Street. 3d Ave. & 148th Street.
CHARLES T. BARNEY, President.
FRED'K L. ELDRIDGE, 1st V.-P. FRED'K GORE KING, Sec. and Treas.
JOSEPH T. BROWN, 2d V.-P. J. M'LEAN WALTON, Asst. Secretary.
JULIAN M. GERARD, 3d V.-P. HARRIS A. DUNN, Asst. Treasurer.
TRUST DEPARTMENT:
WILLIAM S. RANDALL, Trust Officer.
HARLEM BRANCH: B. L. ALLEN, Manager.
BRONX BRANCH: JOHN BAMBEY, Manager.

Chartered 1822.
The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company,
Nos. 16, 18, 20 & 22 William St., New York.
Capital, - - $1,000,000.
Undivided Profits, - 7,000,000.

Lincoln Trust Company
NO. 5 EAST 44TH STREET.
THE BROADWAY.
(Madison Square.)
Capital & Surplus $1,000,000
Henry B. Wilson, President. Frank Pollard, Vice-Pres't. Geo. Ward, 2d Vice-Pres't. E. C. Lamb, Treas. Wm. Dorrance, Jr., Sec.

Trust Co. of the Republic.
Capital & Surplus $1,595,247.83
866 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Branch Offices, 71 William St. and Waldorf-Astoria.
Daniel LeRoy Dresser, Pres't. Alex. Greig, V. Pres't.
Fred Y. Robertson, V. Pres'. J. D. Livingston, V. Pres.
Geo. C. Boldt, V. Pres. Thomas G. Clarke, Sec. & Treas.
Irving G. Knox, Asst. Sec'y. Thos. J. Fry, Trust Officer.

THE NEW JERSEY TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST CO.
52 and 54 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J.
Capital, $500,000; deposits, $2,000,000; undivided profits, $150,000. Organized to act as Agent, and furnishes meeting room for Corporations desiring to transact business in New Jersey.

GIRARD TRUST COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA.
CHARTERED 1836.
CAPITAL, $2,500,000.
SURPLUS, $7,500,000.
S. S. MORRIS, President.
A. A. HOW, First Vice-President.
A. A. JACKSON, Second Vice-President.
CHARLES J. RHOADS, Treasurer.
EDWARD S. PAGE, Secretary.
GEO. TUCKER BISPHAM, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE TRUST CO.
OF NEW YORK,
NO. 30 NASSAU STREET.
CAPITAL, SURPLUS AND UNDIVIDED PROFITS
$1,100,000.
DESIGNATED LEGAL DEPOSITORY.
Allows Interest on deposits.
Acts as Executor, Trustee, Registrar, &c.
HENRY C. SWORD, President.
E. E. Cammann, V. Pres. H. V. Allaire, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE UNDERSIGNED, as Trustee, under a certain trust agreement dated January 1, 1902, between J. Edward Addicks and William H. Dillaway of the first part, The Mercantile Trust Company of the second part, and the Bay State Gas Company of New Jersey of the third part, has been instructed by the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Continued from Page 13.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

The following were the closing quotations for Government bonds and for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1930	108	109¼	Gt. Nor. pf.	200	207
3s, r., 1930	109	109¾	Homestake	65	70
4s, r., 1925	107	108	Ill. C. L. L.	165	...
4s, r., 1907	110	111	Int. Silver	10	24
4s, r., 1907	110	111	Int. S. P.	45¾	46
4s, r., 1925	134¾	135¼	I. S. S. pf.	83	93
4s, r., 1925	135¼	137	Iowa Cent.	42½	44¼
4s, r., 1944	102¾	103¾	Iowa C. pf.	72	74
4s, c., 1925	135¼	137	Joliet & Chi.	165	...
4s, r., 1944	102¾	103¾	Kan. & M.	4½	4¾
4s, c., 1944	102¾	103¾	K. & T. M. pf.	55	57
D. C. 3-65s	121½	...	Lacl. Gas	80	90
Adams Exp.	200	220	L. E. & W. pf.	113	115
Alb. & Sus.	225	...	Long Isl'd	77	80
Alle. & W.	145	...	M. W. S. El.	35	38
Allis-Chal.	18½	16½	Chi.		
Allis-C. pf.	84½	...	N. W. S. El. pf.	85½	87½
Am. Ag. Ch.	24	24¾	Mich. Cent.	125	140
Am. Ag. Ch. pf.	52	55	Mil., El. & St. P. pf.	120	...
Am. B. Sug.	25	30	M. & St. L.	107½	108½
Am. Bicycle	½	¾	M. & St. L. pf.	116	121
Am. Coal	200	220	N. C. & St. L.	107	108
Am. C. Oil	13¾	14¾	N. R. R. of N. J.	158	...
Am. Exp.	220	235	N. Cent. C.	48	53
A. I. & I. pf.	34	34½	N. H. & H.	160	175
Am. Lin. Co.	17½	18½	N. Y. B. & M. B. pf.	95	110
A. L. Co. pf.	44	46½	N. Y. C. & St. L.	41¾	42½
Am. M. Co.	4¾	5	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st pf.	100	115
A. M. Co. pf.	24	24½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 2d pf.	82	85
Am. Snuff	120	127½	N. Y. D. Co.	19¾	35
Am. Sp.	16½	17	N. Y. D. Co. pf.	53	60
B. D. Co.	223	228	North Cent.	220	...
B. R. & P.	12¾	12¾	O. Ca. 1st pf.	97	105
Canada So.	72	74	Pacific Mail	39	40
C. R. R. of N. J.	154	...	Peo. & E.	33	38
C. R. & Q.	186	210	Pere Marq.	...	51
C. C. W. pf.	82	88	Pere Marq. pf.	...	85
C. C. C. & St. L.	90	94	P. C. C. & St. L. pf.	110	112
C. G. W.	9¾	9¾	P. Ft. W. & C.	190	191
C. G. W. 1st pf.	25½	26½	P. Ft. W. & C. pf.	165	...
C. G. W. 2d pf.	17½	18½	Quicksilver	2	2½
C. I. & L.	5	7	Quicksilver pf.	7½	10
C. I. & L. pf.	75	85	R. S. & Ill. C. stk ctfs.	91	94
C. M. & St. P.	192¾	194	R. S. & Ill. C. pf.	85½	86½
C. & N. W.	219	222	St. L. & S. W.	28¾	29¾
C. St. P. M. & Om.	155	160	St. L. & S. W. pf.	45½	57½
C. St. P. M. & Om. pf.	113	117½	St. Louis Tunnel	2	3
C. L. & W.	88½	95	St. L. & S. F.	90	95
C. L. & W. pf.	90	95	St. L. S. W.	28	30
C. R. I. & P.	110	113	Ohio ctfs.	95	98
C. S. 1st pf.	70	71	S. R. & T. R.	5¼	5½
C. S. 2d pf.	44½	45½	T. P. L. T.	39	40
Cen. Cable	169	173	Tol., Rys. & Pur.	35	40
Consol. Gas	193	200	Light	34	36½
Cont. T. pf.	117	118	T. C. R. T.	120	125
C. P. Co. pf.	84	84½	Tex div.	119	120
D. L. & W.	267	272	T. C. R. T. pf.	157	159
D. & H.	59½	60½	Un. Ry. Inv.	16	21
D. & R. G. pf.	86½	89	Va.-Car. Ch. Co.	62¾	62½
D. M. & Ft. D.	43½	45½	Va.-Car. Ch. Co. pf.	123½	123½
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	120	140	Va. I. C. & C.	35½	36½
Dist. Match.	137½	140	W. F. Exp.	220	240
E. T. R. R.	89	92	Westinghouse assenting	214	216
E. T. R. R. pf.	68	68	Westinghouse 1st pf.	210	220
Gen. Ch. Co.	60	64			

THE CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

TRANSACTIONS IN STOCKS.

Tuesday, Feb. 3, 1903.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
15,800	Amal. Copper	68	69¾	67¾	68¼
30	Am. Car & F.	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
30	Am. Ice	11½	11½	11½	11½
10	Am. Locomotive	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
8,200	Am. Sugar	125¾	128¾	127¾	128½
2,100	Am. Tob.	87¾	88	87¾	88
10	A., T. & S. F. pf.	100	100	100	100
238	Balt. & Ohio	101¼	101¾	100¾	101¾
500	Bay State Gas	1	1	1	1
200	Brooklyn R. T.	67¾	68¼	67½	68¼
160	Can. Pacific	136¾	136¾	136½	136¾
140	Ches. & Ohio	51¾	52	51¾	52
10	Chi. & Alton	36½	36½	36½	36½
2,400	Chi. Great West	27½	27¾	27½	27¾
8,300	C., C., C. & St. P.	177½	178½	177½	178½
50	Chi. Union T.	8½	8¾	8½	8¾
10	Col. Fuel & I.	75	75	75	75
12,470	Erie	41¾	41¾	41	41¼
20	Erie 1st pf.	72½	72½	72½	72½
100	Erie 2d pf.	61½	63	61½	63
110	Ill. Central	145¾	145¾	145¼	145¾
140	Louis. & Nash.	126½	126½	125¾	126½
120	Manhattan	144½	144½	144½	144½
100	Met. Tights	66	66	66	66
10	Met. Street	137½	137½	137½	137½
80	M., K. & Texas	27½	27½	27½	27½
1,870	Mo. Pacific	112	113¾	111¾	113¾
100	National Lead	23½	23½	23½	23½
30	N. R. R. of Mex. pf.	19½	19½	19	19
1,800	N. Y. Central	150¾	150¾	149½	150¼
480	N. Y., O. & W.	34½	34¾	34¾	34½
100	N. Y., S. & West.	7½	7½	7½	7½
2,870	Pennsylvania	150¼	151	150¼	150¾
740	People's Gas	107¾	107¾	107	107¼
20	Pressed Steel C.	62¾	63¾	62¾	63¾
6,500	Reading	62	62¾	61¾	62
240	Rep. Steel	21¼	21¾	21	21¾
6,400	Rock Island	48	48¾	47¾	48½
30	St. L. & S. W.	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
1,120	Southern Pac.	64	64¾	64	64¾
1,100	Southern Ry.	35¾	36¾	35¾	36¾
3,790	Tenn. Coal & I.	62¾	64¾	62¾	64
570	Texas Pacific	40¾	40¾	39¾	40
10	T., St. L. & W.	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
100	T., St. L. & W. pf.	45½	45½	45½	45½
6,200	Union Pacific	101½	101½	101	101¾
200	U. S. Leather	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
16,500	U. S. Steel	37¾	38¾	37¾	38¾
2,140	U. S. Steel pf.	87¾	88¼	87¾	88¼
100	Va.-Car. C.	62	63	62	63
2,180	Wabash	30¼	31	30	30¾
4,820	Wabash pf.	46¾	47¼	45¾	47¼
10	West. Union	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾
10	Wis. Central	26½	26½	26½	26½
111,895					

Bonds.

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
$10,000	Penn. conv. 3½s	106¼	106¼	106¼	106¼
3,000	Reg. 4s	87	87	87	87
7,600	Wabash deb. B.	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
$20,600					

COLORADO MINING STOCKS.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Feb. 3.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations for mining stocks today and Monday as follows:

	Tuesday. Bid.	Tuesday. Asked.	Monday. Bid.	Monday. Asked.
Acacia	1	2	1	2
Alamo	3½	4½	3	4½
American Consolidated	2¾	3	2¾	3
Anaconda	18½	20	18½	20½
Big Bell	7½	9	7½	8½
B. K. & N.	20¾	21	20¾	21
C. C. Consolidated	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Cortelanus	3½	4	3	3½
C., C. & M.	2	2½	2	2½
Dexter	2½	3½	2½	3½
Doctor Jackpot	10	10½	9½	10½
Elkton	37	38	37½	37½
El Paso	67	67½	67½	68½
Fanny Rawlings	4	5	4	5
Findley	10	10½	10	10½
Gold Dollar Consolidated	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
Golden Cycle	72	75	73	74½
Golden Fleece	1	1½	1	1½
Gold Dome	2¾	3	3	3½
Gold Sovereign	3½	3¾	3½	3½
Gould	4	4¾	4	4½
Gold Exploration	1	1½	9½	4
Isabella	27½	28½	27½	28½
Jackpot	9	11	9	11
Keystone	4½	4¾	4½	5½
Last Dollar	40	44	40	43
Little Pittsburg	5½	5¾	5½	5¾
Little Puck	3½	4	3½	4
Little Bessie	4½	5	4½	4¾
Mollie Gibson	4½	4	5½	4
Mountain King	3	3½	2¾	3½
Moss Archer	9	10½	9	11
New Haven	2	2½	2	2½
Old Gold	4	4½	4	4½
Old Glory	4¾	5	4¾	5½
Pinnacle	4	4½	4	5
Pioneer	2	2½	2	2½
Portland	145	150	145	145
Rose Maud	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Rose Nicol	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Sweet Eclipse	2½	2¾	2½	2¾
Vindicator	100	105	100	105
Work	7¾	7½	7½	7½

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Kansas Association of Local Fire Insurance Agents has elected Carter S. Elliott President and F. E. Gillett Secretary for the ensuing year.

The Chicago fire insurance agents who place suburban risks have decided to act independently of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association hereafter, and have named a committee to draw up by-laws and a constitution for a new organization.

E. J. Richardson & Sons of Baltimore have been appointed correspondents of Tenpaniz Fire Underwriters for Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia.

Embezzlements and defalcations in the United States and Canada during December aggregated $241,100. For the year 1902 and its comparison with the previous year, the table collated in the current issue of The Monthly Bulletin of the Fidelity and Casualty Company shows a decrease in these losses as follows:

	1902.	1901.
Federal and State	$428,357	$623,970
Municipal	430,432	600,082
Transportation companies	140,225	81,249
Fire insurance companies	262,441	275,999
Life insurance companies	116,926	41,852
Financial associations	180,773	216,164
Banks	1,700,801	1,685,193
Court trusts	604,207	628,128
Commercial corps and firms	2,320,502	2,322,451
Miscellaneous	311,646	417,546
Total	$6,496,310	$7,194,230

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—To-day's statement of the Treasury balances in the general fund, exclusive of the $150,000,000 gold reserve in the Division of Redemption, shows:

Available cash balance	$221,676,100
Gold	101,043,501
Silver	17,895,017
United States notes	4,983,228
Treasury notes of 1890	12,929
National banknotes	21,488,689
Total receipts this day	1,359,563
Total receipts this month	6,326,206
Total receipts this year	240,027,965
Total expenditures this day	1,820,009
Total expenditures this month	4,470,009
Total expenditures this year	210,995,849
Deposits in National banks	150,110,033
National bank notes received to-day for redemption	739,522
Government receipts:	
Internal revenue	283,055
Customs	861,196
Miscellaneous	135,357

The condition of the Treasury, Divisions of Issue and Redemption, at the beginning of business to-day, was as follows:

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS, DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.

Gold coin	$396,974,000
Silver dollars of 1890	464,784,000
Silver dollars of 1890	1,130,046
Silver bullion of 1890	21,712,062
Total	$886,581,068

DIVISION OF ISSUE.

Gold certificates outstanding	$398,974,000
Silver certificates outstanding	464,784,000
Treasury notes outstanding	22,843,000
Total	$886,581,000

GENERAL FUND.

Gold coin and bullion	$76,167,171
Gold certificates	24,876,830
Silver coin and bullion	10,267,024
Silver certificates	7,628,983
United States notes	4,983,228
Other assets	30,426,630
Total in Treasury	$155,959,285
Deposits in National banks	150,110,033
Total	$306,069,316
Current liabilities	64,501,216
Available cash balance	$221,676,100

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Crook for the examination of such officers as may be ordered before it to determine their fitness for promotion. Detail—Col. James Miller, Twenty-second Infantry; Major William H. Corbusier, Surgeon; Majors John J. Crittenden and Abner Pickering, Twenty-second Infantry; Contract Surgeon, James K. Ashburn; First Lieut. Lawrence A. Curtis, Twenty-second Infantry, Recorder.

First Lieut. David L. Stone, Twenty-second Infantry, will report at Fort Crook for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Capt. Jay E. Hoffer, Ordnance Department, will proceed to Sandy Hook proving ground on business pertaining to the test of ordnance material.

Second Lieut. Consuelo A. Sloane, Third Cavalry, will report at Fort Leavenworth for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

The board of officers appointed to meet at Fort Riley for the examination of officers for promotion is dissolved.

Major Isaac W. Littell, Quartermaster, will proceed from New York City to Wilmington, Del., on business pertaining to the Quartermaster's department in connection with the inspection of the steamer Carroll in process of construction.

Capt. Henry D. Borup and Capt. Lawrence L. Ruff of the Ordnance Department will report in person to Lieut. Col. F. E. Phipps at the Army Building, New York City, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion.

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Fort Harrison for the examination of officers to determine their fitness for promotion.

Detail—Col. Leon A. Matlffe, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Lieut. Col. Daniel Cornman, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Major John C. Dent, Twenty-fourth Infantry; First Lieut. Paul L. Hatton, Assistant Surgeon; Contract Surgeon Frank D. Pease; First Lieut. Charles E. Hay, Jr., Twenty-fourth Infantry, Recorder.

Capt. William Black, Twenty-fourth Infantry, will report at Fort Harrison for examination to determine his fitness for promotion.

Navy.

The following are appointed Acting Assistant Surgeons—C. C. Grieve, L. H. Schwerin, and H. T. Nelson, Jr.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—Arrivals—Alexander at San Juan, Albany at New York, Topeka at Curacoa, Dahlgren at New London.

Sailings—Supply for Guam, Hartford for San Juan, Hist for Newport.

NEW YORK INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—The following companies were incorporated to-day:

Savage Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, (toys and novelties); capital, $100,000. Directors—L. T. Savage and E. S. Savage, New York; August Helbig, Detroit.

W. A. Case & Son Manufacturing Company, Buffalo, (plumbers' and gasfitters' supplies); capital, $125,000. Directors—W. G. Case, J. F. Fell, and Van Loan Whitehead, Buffalo.

Brown Non-Refillable Cigar Box Company, New York; capital, $100,000. Directors—E. B. Berkowitz, Morris Brown, and Louis Goldstein, New York.

Alexander Grant's Sons, Syracuse, (hardware manufacturers); capital, $50,000. Directors—Mary J. Grant, R. J. Grant, and A. R. Grant, Syracuse.

S. S. S. Novelty Company, Brooklyn, (toys and novelties); capital, $100,000. Directors—L. T. Savage and E. S. Savage, New York; August Helbig, Detroit.

Manhattan Guide Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—C. A. Little, H. J. Doyle, and W. J. O'Connor, New York.

International Asbestos Company, New York; capital, $50,000. Directors—D. I. Carson, Pelham Manor; J. F. Reynolds, and J. M. B. Hooper, New York.

National Safety Gas Cock Company, New York; Capital, $10,000. Directors—Emil Berger, I. D. Brokaw, and Max Jacobson, New York.

F. H. Johnson & Co., New York, (sea food); capital, $20,000. Directors—F. H. Johnson, C. D. McDonald, and C. J. Rollins, New York.

John Morton's Sons, Brooklyn, (building material); capital, $51,000. Directors—Albert Morton, J. C. Morton, and J. M. Halstead, Brooklyn.

American Railway Lamp Company, New York; capital, $2,000. Directors—F. W. Dressel, C. E. Dressel, and Albert Black, New York.

Bisher's Express, Brooklyn; capital, $2,500. Directors—James Bohen, G. E. Bohen, and William Bohen, Brooklyn.

Greenberg & Blumenstein Iron Works, New York City; capital, $6,000. Directors—Abraham Greenberg, Louis Blumenstein, and L. I. Marks, New York.

Taylor Electric Truck Company of Troy, to manufacture railway and steel cars, car trucks, wheels, and car brakes; capital, $75,000. Directors—William F. Gurley, John Taylor, and A. Louise Gurley of Troy.

James Boggs & Co., of Esopus, merchandise; capital, $300,000. Directors—Louis E. Bomeaster, H. B. Eels, and George Isaksen of New York.

INCORPORATED IN NEW JERSEY.

Cero Fruito Food Company; capital, $2,500,000. Incorporators—Charles N. King, W. Monds Greene, and Le Grand Parker.

Rock Island Improvement Company; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—George T. Boggs, J. R. Tennent, and Jay S. Perkins.

The Ecuador Company; capital, $5,000,000. Incorporators—Benoni Lockwood, Jr., H. A. Bingham, and W. S. Woodhull.

Jersey City Stockyards Company; capital, $500,000. Incorporators—Joseph D. Bedle, Robert L. Lawrence, and Frank E. Williamson.

People's Realty Investment and Land Company; capital, $125,000. Incorporators—John F. Counselyea, Abram L. Smith, and Charles Linsay.

China and India Trading Company; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—Leopold Jacob, Abe Stein, and Theodore Mitnesheimer.

Union London Box Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Lester E. Broyles, Roland C. Treadwell, and Frederick C. Bonny.

Railway Electrical Improvement Company; capital, $20,000. Incorporators—Ernest P. Hass, Jesse K. Whittaker, and Kenneth K. McLaren.

The Hathorniton and Egg Harbor City Gas Company. Incorporators—James L. O'Donnell, Henry McD. Little, and John A. Hoyle.

Barnett-Belfour Company, to deal in brica-brac; capital, $15,000. Incorporators—Maurice Barnett, Edmund W. Belfour, and George W. Stone.

F. S. MacPherson Company, to deal in drugs; capital, $25,000. Incorporators—Frank S. MacPherson, Sigmund Schwenzig, and Henry F. Stockwell.

Dunovant Rice and Cane Company; capital, $1,000,000. Incorporators—S. R. Bullock, J. W. Avery, and A. C. Hagg.

The Damascus Steel Company; capital, $2,500,000. Incorporators—Robert H. Clyde, Augustus W. Comfit, and Charles G. Dayer.

T. J. Dunn & Co., to deal in tobacco; capital, $200,000. Incorporators—Milton D. Gutterman, Joseph J. Cunningham, and Gerald B. Twersend.

The Mount Sneffels Mining Company; capital, $50,000. Incorporators—Frank W. Vallant, Louis L. Baker, and Anton F. Gunther.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Feb. 3.—These concerns were chartered at Dover to-day:

Bolivar Rubber Company of Baltimore, to deal in land in South America; capital, $2,500,000. Incorporators—N. Carr, Jr., Thomas F. McGlove, and E. R. Hill.

Eldrumto Consolidated Mining Company of Philadelphia, to acquire mining rights in Mexico; capital, $2,000,000. Incorporators—J. Walter Cresser and J. H. Reeve of Philadelphia.

Oriental Exposition Company, to give exhibitions and entertainment at the St. Louis Exposition; capital, $100,000. Incorporators—C. L. Ward, William Pyle, and E. S. Hollings of Wilmington.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

One Hundred and Fifteenth Street Lots Sold—Deal on West 21st Street—Gilman Properties at Auction.

The McVickar Realty Trust Company has sold for Thomas B. Hidden the plot, 75 by 100.11, on the south side of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, 104 feet east of Riverside Drive. The buyer, who was represented in the deal by Hall J. How & Co., is Nelson D. Stilwell. The property will probably be improved in the near future. Mr. Hidden bought the lots from the Tisch estate about a year ago.

Mary A. Wagstaff has sold the two four-story dwellings 21 and 23 West Twenty-first Street, on plot 52 by 98.9. The adjoining properties, Nos. 15, 17 and 19 West Twenty-first Street, are owned by Benjamin Stern. Mr. Stern was not in the city yesterday, and, in his absence, none of his associates would discuss reports which mentioned him as the purchaser of the Wagstaff plot.

R. P. Bliss of Charles H. Easton & Co., has sold for Joseph M. Lichtenauer to the Medcef Eden Realty Corporation, 120 West Forty-fourth Street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 18.9 by 100.5. This corporation now holds title to or controls the following parcels in the Long Acre Square section: 120 to 126 West Forty-fourth Street, 147 and 152 West Forty-fourth Street, 141 to 147 West Forty-fifth Street, 105 West Forty-third Street, and 107 West Forty-sixth Street.

Slawson & Hobbs have sold for Charles T. Wills the three-story building on the east side of Broadway, 80.5 feet north of Eighty-fourth Street, 22 by-80. The buyer, Edwin Dumble, will use the property for business purposes.

Young & Gahren have sold for L. M. Rothman to a Mr. Ketterer, the five-story four-family flat 762 Columbus Avenue, 25 by 90 by 100.

Porter & Co. have sold for John P. Leo, to Henry Marks, the five-story brick tenement with ten stores, 1453 Amsterdam Avenue, 25 by 100.

E. H. Ludlow & Co. have sold for Meta R. Sedgwick the five-story apartment house 290 Manhattan Avenue, 34 by 100, between One Hundred and Eleventh and One Hundred and Twelfth Streets, facing Morningside Park.

Joseph F. Gallagher has sold for A. M. Bendheim the northwest corner of Broad and Front Streets, a lot 25 by 75, to Belthazar Diehl, who will erect thereon a nine-story building.

The same broker has sold for Mrs. Carrie Bendheim to a Mr. Califano, 24 Downing Street, an old building on lot 20 by 75.

Gilsey Brothers have sold for Margaretta C. Sanford the four-story dwelling 9 East Twenty-seventh Street, 18 by 98.9, opposite the new Madison Square Presbyterian Church.

Samuel Green and Edward Baer have bought from the Heller Realty Company the four-story dwelling 65 West Forty-sixth Street, 20 by 100.5.

A. G. McIlvaine has sold to Alice Miller the five-story American-basement dwelling 304 West Seventy-eighth Street, 16 by 102.2.

M. L. & C. Ernst have sold to Max Weil 51 Vesey Street, a five-story building, on lot 25.1 by 81.2. The same firm has bought from Mr. Weil his one-half interest in the five-story building 314 Church Street, and has resold the property to John J. Curtis.

It is reported that August Heckscher is the buyer of 46 West Fifty-seventh Street, the sale of which by Mrs. Kate Murchison was reported a few days ago.

E. V. Billing, purchaser of the plot 304 to 310 East Twenty-third Street, will erect thereon a ten-story loft building.

Mrs. Nathan Bijur is the buyer of the dwelling 113 West Seventy-fifth Street, sold recently by Mrs. Matilda Price.

Williams Lomberg & Co. have bought for Samuel Weil and Harry M. Goldberg from the estate of Monson Morris 80 Avenue B. This property has been held in the family of the present sellers for eighty-five years. The buyers now control a plot 48.6 by 100 at that point.

Samuel Barkin has sold 134 Ludlow Street, northeast corner of Rivington Street, a six-story tenement, 44.6 by 80, to Hirsh Rabinowich, who has resold the property. In part payment Mr. Barkin took 29 and 31 Rutgers Street, northeast corner of Madison Street, old buildings, on plot 4[illegible] by 60.6.

J. Mandelkern has sold for H. D. Baker to Mrs. Katie Franklin the flat 144 West Fourth Street, 36 by 102.

Charles Berlin negotiated the recent sale of the apartment house 153 and 155 East Eighteenth Street for Feinberg & Mishkind to Abraham John.

J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for George B. Clark the four-story brick flat at the southeast corner of Tinton Avenue and One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Stret, 25 by 100.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of the McVickar Realty Trust Company, held yesterday, the following officers were unanimously re-elected for the coming year: President—H. W. McVickar; First Vice President—W. E. G. Gaillard; Second Vice President—Francis Burdett; Treasurer and Secretary and Treasurer—E. D. McGreal. The following Directors, whose terms expired last month, together with Edwin Hawley, who is a Director of the Southern Pacific Railroad, were unanimously elected for a term of three years: Henry A. Robbins, William Salomon, George F. Baker, Jr., Francis Burton Harrison, and William E. G. Gaillard.

The owners of the Belle Harbor estate, on Rockaway Point, have sold twenty-two lots to Olin D. Gray, President of the Gray Lithograph Company; thirty-five lots to Robert J. Cornell, Treasurer of the Funk & Wagnalls Company; five lots to Walter Ghagan, and fifty-eight lots to Mitchell S. Austin.

The Pettit Hotel property, at the corner of Fulton Street and Twombley Place, Jamaica, has been sold by Lord Mayor of Charles Richter, for $75,000. The property has three frontages—187 feet on Fulton Street, 240 feet on Twombly Place, running north and south, and 190 feet on Twombly Place running east and west. On the plot, besides the hotel, are a livery stable and three stores, all of which are included in the sale. Mr. Meyer purchased the property from the James Remsen estate, and is said to have paid $35,000 for it.

McQuay & Co. have sold for Patrick Connor the adjacent lot, 25 by 100, on the east side of Park Avenue, between One Hundred and Sixty-eighth and One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Streets.

The Auction Room.

Yesterday's partition sale of properties belonging to the estate of the late George F. Gilman, conducted by Auctioneer James L. Wells, was well attended, and bidding among the operators for several parcels in the middle west side district, from Twenty-fifth to Forty-seventh Street, was particularly brisk. The total amount realized was $394,100.

Results of this sale and of yesterday's other auction offerings are given in detail below:

By James L. Wells.
Partition Sale.

129 Front Street, southeast side, 20 feet southwest of Pine Street, 21.6 by 61.4, five-story stone building; to James H. Post $25,000

126 and 128 East Thirteenth Street, south side, 200.4 feet west of Third Avenue, 40.6 by 103.9, two-and-four-story brick buildings; to John J. Sullivan 40,500

107 to 113 West Twenty-fifth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Sixth Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, four three-story brick buildings; to S. H. Stone 87,500

112 West Twenty-sixth Street, south side, 150 feet west of Sixth Avenue, abutting upon the foregoing, 21.6 by 98.9, three-story brick and brownstone building; to S. H. Stone 21,500

263 to 265 West Thirty-third Street, north side, 100 feet east of Eighth Avenue, each 20 by 98.9, three three-story brick buildings; to S. O. Sommer 108,000

255 and 257 West Thirty-sixth Street, north side, 150.4 feet east of Ninth Avenue, each 16.8 by 98.9, two three-story brick tenements; to Lowenfeld & Prager 20,000

220 and 222 West Forty-first Street, south side, 236 feet west of Seventh Avenue, 40 by 98.9, two-story front and rear brick buildings; to Lodia Realty Company 43,750

253 West Forty-seventh Street, north side, 220 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 25 by 98 by 25.3 by 91.9, two-story frame stable, with extensions; to F. Z. O'Connor 21,250

Fifty-third Street, north side, 100 feet west of Thirty-third Avenue, 100.5, vacant; to John Hall McKay 26,600

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

Fourth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25.6 by 90, vacant; partition sale, to Morris Weinstein 9,000

Avenue A, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, 25 by 100, vacant; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Abraham Goldsmith 17,000

41 East Fifty-second Street, south side, 18 feet east of First Avenue, 18.9 by 98 and irregular, four-story stone-front dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, W. A. Crane and another, as trustees 8,000

4,060 Park Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street, 50 by 100.6 by 50 by 100.3, two-story frame flat; foreclosure sale, to Mr. Stanley Lisette Loos, as executrix 5,000

Mosholu Parkway, northwest corner of One Hundred and Eighth Street, 127.5 by 41.7 by 119.4, one and two story frame buildings; foreclosure sale, to William A. Higgins 2,100

By Philip A. Smyth.

175 West Ninety-seventh Street, north side, 137 feet east of Amsterdam Avenue, 17 by 100.11, three-story brick dwelling; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, J. D. Buchanan 10,000

By Charles A. Berrian.

Villa Avenue, east side, 160.8 feet north of Southern Boulevard, 25 by 106, two-story frame dwelling; foreclosure sale, to Barbara Lahm 4,850

To-day's Auction Sales.

The following sales at auction are down for to-day at 111 Broadway:

By Bryan L. Kennelly, partition sale, William J. A. McKim, referee, 802 Third Avenue, southwest corner of Fifty-fourth Street, 20.5 by 70, five-story brick flat, with three stores; 4,243 4s 4.251 Park Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Seventy-eighth Street, 99 by 129 and irregular, two three-story frame flats and a two-story frame dwelling.

By George R. Read, foreclosure sale, S. L. H. Ward, referee, 102 to 110 West Eleventh Street, southwest corner of Sixth Avenue, runs west 58.10 by southwest 140.6 by east 96.6 by northeast 166.7 to Sixth Avenue by north 40, six-story brick building. Due on judgment, $129,338.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elijah D. Miner, referee, 309 and 311 East Ninety-first Street, north side, 150 feet east of Second Avenue, 50.10 100.8, two five-story brick tenements. Due on judgment, $8,549; subject to another mortgage for $13,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, William B. Tuft, referee, 30 West 126th Street, south side, 430.9 feet west of Fifth Avenue, 25.4 by 93.11, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,000.

By Parish, Fisher, Mooney & Co., foreclosure sale, Elihu B. Frost, referee, 264 West Thirty-fourth Street, south side, 125 feet east of Eighth Avenue, 19.6 by 98.9, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $10,000.

By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, William A. Keener, referee, 469 Brook Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 25 by 100, four-story brick flat, with stores. Due on judgment, $15,670.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Sixty-eighth Street, south side, 225 feet west of Avenue A, for a six-story brick stable, with lofts, 99.6 by 53; Mrs. E. Towe of 429 East Sixty-ninth Street, owner; W. H. Mortensen of 441 East Sixty-eighth Street, architect; cost, $50,000.

No. 218 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, for

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

To Architects, Builders and Real Estate Operators.

The Belle Harbor Estate,

12,000 Feet Frontage on the Atlantic Ocean.

Situated on Rockaway Point, Long Island, New York City.

Thirty-five minutes from East Thirty-fourth Street, New York, or Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn.

The finest seashore property on the Atlantic Coast, extending back to Jamaica Bay.

A restricted neighborhood.

Land graded, macadamized streets, sidewalks, sewers, gas, water and electric lights.

Five minutes' walk from Long Island R. R. Station at the Rockaway Terminus.

Titles guaranteed by the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Unusual opportunities to acquire large plots for improvements at very low prices.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY LOTS SOLD THIS WEEK.

Full particulars by addressing or calling on Thomas P. Hughes, Room 290, Washington Building, Number One Broadway, New York, N. Y. Telephone 5048 Broad.

Nearly three acres in village, house, 10 rooms; elegant; heat, sanitary, plumbing; shade, fruit; barn, poultry house; $4,500. Box 259, Rockville Centre, L. I.

SETAUKET, NORTH SHORE, L. I.—Farm 18 acres; house, barn, &c.; near Sound and Bay; must sell; bargain to quick buyer. STEPHEN YATES, 185 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Northport, L. I.—Lots running from Sound across beach to harbor; unequaled anywhere; some single fronts; three fine houses occupied; special price February. Codling.

Lawrence and Vicinity.—Modern furnished houses. 40 minutes' run, $300 to $2,200. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

EAST HAMPTON, L. I.—Cottages for rent furnished. G. V. Richards, 150 Broadway.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

MODERN STONE HOUSES

Midst Suburban Environments.

PERFECTLY appointed 2 and 3 Story Houses, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim; foyer or salon parlors, upstairs dining-room. Front elevations of various colored stones; box stoop. Situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Ave., the most attractive residential section of Brooklyn: two blocks from Prospect Park; one block from "L" station; 20 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Prices very reasonable. Write for booklet or call.

W. A. A. BROWN, Builder,

Flatbush Avenue and Midwood Street.

SNAP NO. 8, FLATBUSH.—WILL SELL AT COST TO BUILDER. PRICE $8,750. SHOULD BE $10,000. Terms, Cash or $3,000 Cash, Rest Mortgage to suit. J. ROGNSTAD, BRIDGE.

Fourteen in Family, and Conveniences. Copied from Plans of 2 Houses Sold for $15,000. HANDSOME WIDE HALL IN CENTRE. Exceptionally Large Dining Room and Living Room, With Fireplaces. Fine Parlor, Artistic Stairs, Large Kitchen and Laundry. Back Stairs. 4 Fine, well-lighted Bed Chambers, Tiled Bath, and Billiard Room. Finished in OAK. All Electric Fixtures. Rich, Dainty Decorations. Fine Large Grounds.

BEAUTIFUL LOCATION.

Near 3 lines of Trolleys and "L" Station, 29 Minutes to Manhattan. $300 NOW will secure it till May 1st.

STEAM HEATED, DETACHED.

W. E. GOLDEY, 701 FLATBUSH AV.

4% MONEY FROM

HENRY T. REDFIELD, 16 Court St., Brooklyn, for first, second and third mortgages.

ATTENTION!—FIRE INSURANCE, BEST COMPANIES, brick or stone dwellings, $2.50 per $1,000; 3 years; allowance for full insurance. Write particulars. BRYANT, 175 Sumner Av.

CHURCH in Sixth Beach, 26x100, $2,500; mortgage to suit. Emil Ascher, 10 Union Square.

Real Estate.

4% **4½%** A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO., Brokers and Dealers in Mortgages, 128 BROADWAY. **5%**

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

H. B. Elkins, 132 Nassau St. Insurance. Loans obtained, rents collected, estates carefully managed.

Money to loan on first or second mortgage, pay of taxes, &c. Fleming, 170 Tremont Av.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

$8.00 MONTHLY BUYS SPLENDID LOT ON THE PICTURESQUE PALISADES. OVERLOOKING New York City. 200 feet above tide level; 5c. car fare to either 42d, 14th, Christopher, Franklin, or Barclay Street ferries; water, gas, stone-flagged sidewalks. REMEMBER when we offer lots for $375.00 on these terms we are actually selling city property at suburban prices, with a view of New York City thrown in. House built at the monthly cost of rent, the new Pennsylvania tunnel now assured to bring this beautiful homesite within ten minutes of heart of New York City. Titles guaranteed without cost to purchasers. Think of this before you pay another month's rent. Further particulars cheerfully furnished by W. C. HALPIN, 85 6th Av., near 14th St.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J. Select first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near Park Street (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Easy terms to $840. Illustrated booklet. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 194 Watchung Av., Montclair.

A chance on 5th Avenue is safe, a marble house on 5th Avenue is safer. In Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, select locality first and the house will be found all right; I have a good house in the right spot, reasonable, terms to suit; price $8,500. If you are a wise man address L., Box 1814, New York.

Beautiful home, great bargain; one acre; 12-room house; stable; quantity fruit, every variety; fine water; on trolley line; City Norwalk, Connecticut; price, $5,000; easy terms. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Beautiful ten-acre farm, Darien, Connecticut; shore line; fine ten-room house, stable, outbuildings; fruit, every variety; fine location; price, $9,000; terms easy; don't delay. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

A bargain you don't see every day; 65-acre village farm, Colchester, Connecticut; ten-room house; 8 acres wood; timber; price, $900 cash. Particulars, Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Have you your chance to get a good 150-acre farm; very up-to-date buildings; running spring water; full stock and tools; crops; price, $3,900. Holmes & Co., 7 East 42d St.

Asbury Park cottage; price, $3,000; mortgage, $1,500; two lots; unusual opportunity. Brown, 16 Court St., Brooklyn.

Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch.—Furnished cottages for rent. E. A. Morehouse, 112 Liberty St., New York.

Ocean City, N. J.—Houses for sale and to let; lots, $100 up; terms easy. Duff & Conger, 85th St. and Madison Av.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

For 30 Years we have sold **COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY**. Buyers not only get catalogue. Owners, send us details of your property. Published "A Week," Tribune Building, N. Y.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Will exchange Chicago and Cleveland property for equity in New York property. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING!

27 Minutes to Manhattan.

POSSESSES MANY ADVANTAGES OVER MOST RESIDENTIAL SECTIONS IN GREATER NEW YORK. ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, EASY TERMS. PRICES $5,800 TO $5,500. PLOTS 50x100. SOME WITHIN ONE BLOCK. NONE MORE THAN THREE BLOCKS FROM DEPOT. ALL IMPROVEMENTS: FLAGGED WALKS, MACADAMIZED AVENUES, LINED WITH GRAND OLD SHADE TREES. COMFORTABLE CARS—NO CROWDING. TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING. INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkinburg Realty Co.,

BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays—1, 2, 3, 4 P. M. Week Days—11:50 A. M., 12:50, 1:50, 3:20 P. M.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sanborn C. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house, stable; three acres; 70 minutes out; price, $1,500. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

To Let for Business Purposes.

STORES AND LOFTS

Stores, lofts, and entire buildings to rent on Broadway, Fifth Avenue, and adjacent streets.

A. M. JOHNSON & CO.,

Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

277 8th Av.—A large corner basement; old established site for express business; here is a big opportunity; $25 per month.

GEO. W. MERCER & SON, 286 WEST 23D ST.

FIFTH AVE., NEAR 34TH STREET. Magnificent four-story building to let for a term of years; steam heat and elevator; possession May 1, 1903. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 141 Broadway.

275 8th Av.—Fine, large basement, suitable for storage; perfectly dry.

GEO. W. MERCER & SON, 286 WEST 23D ST.

Largest, finest factory loft, west side; 15,000 feet; one floor; every modern improvement; 2 elevators; steam heat, power; immediate possession. Kleeman, 129 Avenue D.

To Lease.—Factory, 40, 51 Marion, near Spring St., 50x100; 21,000 square feet floor space; light four sides; steam heat, elevator; will alter to suit. Evan Gritchfield, 504, 506 Broadway.

Corner lot, excellent north light, 22x100, 635 Broadway, corner 13th, $1,200; also attractive offices, north light, elevator, $13 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Store, 131 East 24th St., 22x46, rent $75; also office and skylight studios, elevator and heat, rent $10 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Offices and studios, 105 East 17th St.; steam heat; attendance; $15 up. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

3 lofts to let at 390 Canal St., about 22x60; reasonable; west of Broadway, two blocks; desirable building. Nash, 63 Wall St.

EXTRA LIGHT LOFTS WITH POWER, HEAT, and elevator; 88-90 Walker St. RULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

CHARLES H. EASTON & CO. FACTORY LOFT AND BUILDINGS. TEL. 2420—38 116 WEST 42D STREET

Dentist or any other business suitable to good location, two offices reasonable; conveniences. Martin, 1,461 Broadway.

Stores, lofts, buildings, offices; exceptionally fine list, this and other desirable localities. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Building, Fifth Av., west side, between 26th and 34th; alter to suit. Folsom Brothers, 835 B'way.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

FERNLEIGH HALL

51 to 55 East 122d St.

near Madison Avenue.

NEW MODERN APARTMENTS.

Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath. Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.

The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light, telephone, all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $35 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK

116-119th St., on Morningside Ave.

Convenient to "L" and Surface Road.

One 4-room apartment, $23, and one 5-room apartment, $25, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, table d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent on premises.

135th St., 109 East.—4 rooms and bath; fine house; private block; steam heat; hot water; $22.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

Bachelor apartments: "Westerly," 101-107 W. 54th St.; exposed plumbing; electric light; steam; breakfast; valet; moderate rent. Wm. Henry Folsom, 34 East 23d St.

51st St., 15 East.—An elegantly furnished apartment; new; fireproof; corner. Apply from 11 to 12 A. M.

City Houses to Let—Furnished.

OR

72D STREET,

NEAR

CENTRAL PARK WEST

Magnificently furnished house can be rented at a ridiculously low figure for balance of season. House now ready for occupancy, lighted by electricity and furnished with china, glassware, table and bed linen, &c.

FOLSOM BROTHERS, 835 Columbus Ave.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

BARGAIN IN SELECT CHESTER HILL. House, with 14 rooms and bath; all improvements; decorated throughout, and fine stable containing four stalls, cow stall, carriage house, harness closet, and coachman's quarters. Owner, Box 12, Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale.—At Tuckahoe, a plot of about 65 acres; frontage on Central Park Av. Inquire of T. H. UNDERHILL, on premises.

White Plains.

PROSPECT HILL, WHITE PLAINS.

Modern house, 11 rooms, butler's pantry, bathroom, double floors, verandas, newly decorated, heated by steam, with combination gas and electric fixtures; admirably located.

PLOT 175X250.

Adjacent homes are valued at from $25,000 to $30,000; price, $10,000; easy terms. NEW NETHERLAND REALTY CO., 503 5th Av., corner 42d St., Manhattan.

BUY WHITE PLAINS ACREAGE BEFORE the Harlem R. R. trains run to Battery; 18 acres on White Plains trolley, $400 per acre; 50 acres on trolley and 10 minutes from station, $50,000; 34 acres and 3 dwellings at Hartsdale, $200 per acre. Address Box 471, White Plains, N. Y.

New Rochelle.

House, 30 rooms; large grounds; directly on the water and fronting on one of the best roads in county; suitable for year round hotel or roadhouse. 42 Pelham Road, New Rochelle.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

132 WEST 86D ST.

Just ready to move into.

3-story dwelling, two baths.

Perfect order. Examine and see.

W. S. PATTEN, 111 Broadway.

A.—Houses, furnished and unfurnished, in desirable locations; rents, $1,200 to $5,000. Folsom Brothers, 835 Broadway.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A physician, responsible tenant, desires to rent four-story house with extension, between 80th and 97th Sts., between Central Park West and Amsterdam Av.; state rent and particulars. Doctor, E Box 185 Times.

Referees' Notices.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY E. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.

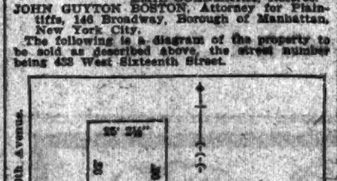
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Company, auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that certain piece or parcel of land situated in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 400 (four hundred) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of another party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along said street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and one-half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as No. 431 West Sixteenth Street.—Dated New York, January 2d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 431 West 16th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3d, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 27th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby further adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY and others, plaintiffs, against MARY B. SCHRAMM and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 31st day of December, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of January, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by L. J. Phillips & Co., auctioneers, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

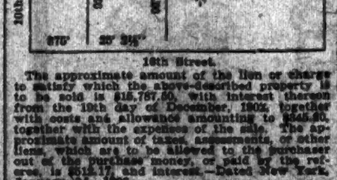
All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of West Sixteenth Street distant 675 (six hundred and seventy-five) feet eastwardly from the northeasterly corner of said street and Tenth Avenue, and running thence northwardly and parallel with Tenth Avenue 92 (ninety-two) feet to the middle line of the block; thence eastwardly, parallel with Sixteenth Street and along said middle line of the block 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches; thence southwardly parallel with Tenth Avenue and part of the distance through the middle of a party wall 92 (ninety-two) feet to the northerly side of Sixteenth Street, and thence westwardly along Sixteenth Street 25 (twenty-five) feet and 2½ (two and a half) inches to the point or place of beginning; the said premises being known as the Street Number 435 West Sixteenth Street.

Subject to a party wall agreement contained in instrument recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, in liber 1869 of conveyances, page 417.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

JOHN GUYTON BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 146 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above, the street number being 435 West Sixteenth Street.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $15,787.50, with interest thereon from the 19th day of December, 1902, together with costs and allowance amounting to $341.80, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $512.17 and interest.—Dated New York, January 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 3d, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated January 27th, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

The sale of the above described premises is hereby adjourned to February 10th, 1903, at the same place and hour.—Dated February 3d, 1903.

EMIL GOLDMARK, Referee.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—MAX GOLDBERG and WILLIAM WASSERSTROM, doing business under the firm name of M. GOLDBERG & CO., Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Max Goldberg and William Wasserstrom, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated December 30th, 1902, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 3d, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM L. POLLACK, Bankrupt.

Chas. Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, sells to-day, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 41 Maiden Lane, the assets of above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of precious stones, safe, etc. Order of

ROBERT C. MORRIS, Receiver.

DAVID B. CAHN, Attorney for Receiver, 38 Broadway.

Auction Sales.

New York Art Galleries,

2 West 28th Street, Cor. Fifth Ave.

Rug Sale Extraordinary.

Foreclosure on Collateral

AT AUCTION BY ORDER OF

"THE STATE BANK,"

OF NEW YORK.

Oriental Rugs and Carpets

IN SILK AND WOOL, unsurpassed in quality, design, and variety of sizes and weaves. Antique, Ispahan, Silk, Kermanshah, Tabris, and modern Turkish and Persian Carpets, including many extra large sizes.

Also by Order of the Bank a Collection of

Antique Repeating Watches in Gold and Enamel.

Also the Collection of 15th and 16th Century

Oil Paintings

formed by the late Father A. B. SCHWENNIGER of the Church of the Assumption, including a Carimi, Erasus Snyders, Salvatore Rosa, Francesco Albani, Wouvermans & Keem, Vivarini, etc.

Also Ninety-odd Lots of the Finest Antique, Arabian, Chinese, Japanese, and Persian

EMBROIDERIES.

Some of the pieces are worth one thousand dollars each and over.

Goods of each day's Sale on Exhibition until 2 P. M. Sale to-day at 3 P. M.

JOHN FELL O'BRIEN, Auctioneer.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 East Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Book auction, 427 Fulton St., Brooklyn, 12 o'clock and 8 P. M. F. Steiner, auctioneer.

For Sale.

YOKOHAMA LETTER COPYING BOOKS.

Genuine hand-made Japanese Silk Fibre Paper. Perfect copy of typewritten letters guaranteed. 500 pages, $1.25; 700 pa., $1.50; 1,000 pa., $2.35.

RYON STATIONERY CO.

New York Agents, 55 Walker Street.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.

LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT. Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 454 Broadway.

GENERAL TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE.

239 BROADWAY, COR. PARK PLACE.

General dealers in all makes of typewriters. Machines rented, sold, exchanged, repaired.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. HOSSMAN, 73 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.

All Makes.

F. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2240 Frank.

If you want to buy, sell, rent, or exchange typewriters see us first. Greater New York Typewriter Exchange, 5 Court St., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

Desks, rolltops; Partitions, Railings, Tables, Safes, Letter Presses, Counters, Shelving, Store Offices fitted. FINN BROTHERS, 23-25 Centre St., between Reade and Duane.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED—SOLD

TYPEWRITER INSPECTION CO., 310 B'way.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.

All makes at 56 Warren St., NY; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

STORE fixtures cheap; cigar, confectioners', butter, grocers', jewelers' showcases. Hamburger, 165 Grand, corner Centre.

Typewriters rented, $3 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 5086 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

Typewriter Headquarters, 335 Broadway.—Call up 8195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Fine machines for sale and rent.

SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP. In first-class condition. Inquire 30 Reade St.

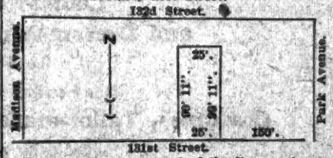
Surrogate Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —FRANCIS C. HUNTINGTON, Trustee of the estate of Alexa C. Bowen, plaintiff, against JOHN A. PICKEN and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 29th day of January, 1903, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 26th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Peter F. Meyer, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate in the City, County, and State of New York, and lying in Section 6, Block 1,704, of the land map of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street, distant one hundred and fifty feet westwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street with the westerly side of Park (formerly Fourth) Avenue, thence running northwardly parallel with Park Avenue, partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall, one hundred feet eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly parallel with One Hundred and Thirty-first Street and along said centre line of the block twenty-five feet; thence southwardly parallel with Park Avenue partly through the centre of two sections of a party wall ninety-nine feet eleven inches to the northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street; and thence eastwardly along said northerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-first Street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 53 East One Hundred and Thirty-first Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $20,406.74, with interest thereon from the 28th day of January, 1903, together with costs and allowance amounting to $380.85, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $508.21 and interest.

Dated New York, 31st day of January, 1903.

LOUIS H. HAHLO, Referee.

THOMAS N. RHINELANDER, Plaintiff's Attorney, Office and Post Office Address, 49 Wall Street, Manhattan, New York.

f4-2aw3wW&S&C25

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of the application to adjudge GUSTAVE A. JAHN and FREDERICK L. JAHN, bankrupts.

To the creditors of Gustave A. Jahn and Frederick L. Jahn of the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, in the district aforesaid:

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made on behalf of Gustave A. Jahn and Frederick L. Jahn to this court, at a term thereof to be held on the 10th day of February, 1903, at the Post Office Building, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order discontinuing the proceedings herein, and granting the relief asked for in the petition and affidavit herein verified the 27th day of January, 1903, and filed in the office of the Clerk of this court on the 28th day of January, 1903, and for such other and further relief as to the court shall seem just and proper.

Dated New York, January 29th, 1903.

TOURN, JR., & WINGATE & CULLEN, Attorneys for Alleged Bankrupts, 20 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY J. STEEGE, doing business as HENRY J. STEEGE & CO., Bankrupt.

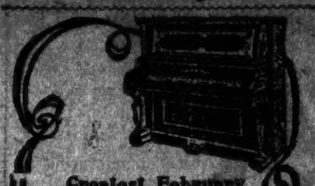
Notice is hereby given that Henry J. Steege, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 30, 1902, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 3d, 1903.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PURITAN BAKING CO., bankrupt. Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, will sell on Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1903, at 10:30 A. M., at 138-138 West 55th St., and thereafter at 1 o'clock at corner of 11th St. and St. Nicholas Av., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of the entire contents of a wholesale and retail bakery, such as ovens, kneading machines, tables, utensils, marble-top fixtures, showcases and modern machinery, such as is only found in a first-class establishment. Order of W. LINN BRUCE, Receiver. FRANKLIN TAYLOR, Attorney for Receiver, 38 Court St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Pianos and Organs.



Greatest February Piano Sale!

At $1 a Week

we offer 600 of these popular, renowned, tone-lasting

Harmony Pianos.

The response to this announcement will be enormous. Thus, we advise an early selection, if you are interested in securing the greatest piano value ever offered to the public.

Harmony Pianos, including stool and cover, for $175, on the easy terms of $5 down and $1 a week.

Instruments which cannot begin to compare with the Harmony are sold daily by exclusive dealers at from $300 to $400 each. Therefore, we can conscientiously say that the saving to you here is from $125 to $200.

The celebrated Harmony Parlor Grand Upright Piano is built by the most skilled piano makers in the world. The cases are brought to the new King design, and are veneered in the finest figured mahogany, oak or walnut. Harmony Pianos are fitted with actions which are a near perfection as human skill can make them. Keys of selected ivory; three pedals, highly nickeled, fitted with automatic self-regulating repeating action; full metal sounding board, full-bound and music rack. Rich, clear, and melodious tone, which improves with age. The touch is most elastic and responsive.

The Harmony Piano will be delivered upon the first payment of $1.

Our Ten Years' Guarantee inserted in gold letters on the lastic top lid of the case.

All Cars Transfer to

Bloomingdale's

3d Ave. & 59th St.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS, 16 EAST 14TH ST.

UPRIGHT, used at concerts	$225
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	85
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.	
UPRIGHT, for beginners	75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now	225
603 BROAD ST., NEWARK.	
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used.	185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade	90
556 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.	
UPRIGHT, used little by artists	245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650	75

KRAKAUER

PIANOS.

THE CHOICE OF THE MUSIC LOVING PUBLIC

Special inducements on used pianos of other makes obtained by exchanges.

EASY TERMS. PIANOS TO RENT.

113 EAST 14TH ST.

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 58 years an instrument of the highest class; 68,500 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue and special payment plan. Bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Renting, exchanging.

123 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.}, New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,

22 EAST 14TH ST.

Beautiful dainty Baby Grands of the highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from MANUFACTURERS' WAREROOMS AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.

134th Street, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.

A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free. **MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.**

THE OPERA PIANO.

EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1043—38th.

1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

$75 Weber, elegant condition, mahogany Colonial upright, very little used. Great bargain; $50 fine piano player, Apollo, rare chance. Biddle's, 6 West 125th St.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 103 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 457 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Machinery.

BACKUS GAS ENGINES.

If you want best and easiest to operate. Catalogue mailed. Warren H. Jeffers, 373 Canal St.

All sizes new, stretched, and good second-hand leather belting. Fitzgerald Belting Manufactory, 58 Centre St.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; van for household goods, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 3c. yard up. Telephone 587—Melrose.

THE CONTINENTAL STORAGE WAREhouse, 313 to 319 West 43d St., just off 8th Av.; telephone 2597—38th.

Dogs and Birds.

CANINE DEPARTMENT

New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 West 25th St. 'Phone, 1266—Madison Square.

Bankruptcy Notices.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—JACOB HARDENBERGH, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Jacob Hardenbergh, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated January 31st, 1903, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy; that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. George B. Adams, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, February 16th, 1903, at 9:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

New York, Feb. 2, 1903.

Robert C. Shepherd, Auctioneer, will sell to-day at 12 o'clock noon, at his office, No. 150 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City, all the outstanding uncollected accounts belonging to the bankrupt estate of Morris Kitt, by order of Marshall C. Eagar, trustee, Augustus H. Shillin, trustee's attorney, 34 Pine St., Manhattan, New York City.

Surrogate Notices.

MURTAUGH, JAMES.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES MURTAUGH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, viz., the Office of Melville Knowles, 309 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on or before the first day of March, 1903.—Dated New York, the 16th day of September, 1902. EMILY B. MURTAUGH, Executrix. E. MELVILLE KNOWLES, Attorney for Executrix, 309 Broadway, Manhattan, New York City.

BOWE, RUTH.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Abner C. Thomas, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RUTH BOWE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business at the office of A. E. Sanger, No. 702 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 1st day of May next. Dated New York, the 30th day of October, 1902. WILLIAM H. BOWE, Administrator. A. E. SANGER, 702 Ninth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. oct8-1aw6w

Hotels and Restaurants.

WHERE TO DINE Apply to Supt. Pk. A., à la Carte; T., Table d'Hôte; D., Dinner; L., Lunch

Cafe Martin 26th St. and Broadway.	Table d'hote Dinner, $1.50. Music. Restaurant à la Carte, Suppers
Cafe des Beaux Arts 80 W. 40. (Bryant Pk. Bo.)	Specialties Alc. Tdh. $1.00 Neapolitan Musicians. Suppers after the opera.
**

STORE AND HOTEL IN NEW GRAND CENTRAL

Railroad Also Considers Theatre in $20,000,000 Improvement.

Bills Submitted to Board of Estimate for Approval to Legislature—Grade Crossing Eliminated.

The Committee of the Board of Estimate, of which Mayor Low is Chairman, appointed to confer with the New York Central officials concerning proposed improvements, yesterday submitted three bills to be sent to the Legislature as approved by the city. The plans agreed on refer to the improvements to the Grand Central Station, the Park Avenue tunnel and grade crossings in the Bronx, and the railroad engineers estimate that they will cost the company more than $20,000,000 to execute.

Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate has received several plans from the railroad officials for the construction of a skyscraper from sixteen to twenty stories in height. One of the plans also includes a department store and a theatre in the structure. It was learned at City Hall yesterday that the railroad officials had not settled which station plan to adopt.

On Friday next the agreement between the city and the railroad company will be finally settled, when a vote will be taken by the Board of Estimate.

The first bill to be submitted relates to the work to be done in the vicinity of the Grand Central Station; the second to the removal of grade crossings along the Harlem, in the Borough of the Bronx, and the third, to the removal of grade crossings on the Port Morris Branch of the Harlem Railroad, which involves the grant to the railroad of a new right of way, by tunnel, under St. Mary's Park, in place of the present open cut skirting the park.

One of the first recommendations made by Mayor Low and Controller Grout to the railroad company was that the tracks in the Park Avenue tunnel should be depressed so as to allow of the construction of bridges connecting streets on the east and west side of the present railroad cut, the bridges to be of slight grade. The company also has agreed to the elimination of the grade crossings at Morris Heights, Fordham Heights and High Bridge. The plan for the elimination of grade crossings in King's Bridge includes King's Bridge Road, East Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, Broadway, Corlear Street, Tibbett Avenue, West Two Hundred and Thirtieth Street, and West Two Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street.

The recommendation of the city that Park Avenue be continued by a sixty-foot viaduct from Forty-ninth to Forty-fifth Street, has been modified by substituting a fifty-foot viaduct from Forty-ninth Street to Forty-fifth Street. The committee recommends the acceptance of this modification, for the reason that a roadway thirty-six feet in width is estimated to be wide enough for four vehicles to pass abreast. A fifty-foot viaduct, therefore, will provide such a roadway and leave space for two sidewalks seven feet in width. The use of sidewalks upon this viaduct is not likely to be great.

The railroad company first proposed to prepare plans to eliminate grade crossings in the Bronx on the Port Morris Branch of the Harlem road. The report says on this point:

Instead of a promise to prepare such plans in the future, the bill submitted herewith embodies plans actually agreed upon. The salient feature of these plans is the substitution of a tunnel under St. Mary's Park for an open cut skirting the park. In consideration of this change in the line of the railroad we propose that the city grant to the railroad company the right to tunnel under the park, and that the city buy the old right of way at its stated value of $60,000 and add it to the park. This plan involves an additional outlay of $130,000 on the part of the railroad, as compared with what it would be obliged to spend to remove the grade crossings on its right of way where it is now; but, on the other hand, this plan both enlarges St. Mary's Park and places the railroad out of sight, thus removing a nuisance from the neighborhood of the park. These plans are to be carried out and the grade crossings abolished as soon as practicable after the bill becomes a law.

The committee also agreed to recommend to the Rapid Transit Commission plans for the connection of the subway at Forty-second Street with the railroad lines, and also for the connection of the Forty-second Street subway station with the Grand Central Station. The railroad company agrees to ask for those privileges.

Referring to payments by the company for additional rights granted in the way of vault privileges, the report is as follows:

That the railroad companies pay the city an annual rental of $25,000 for the use of the subsurface of streets shown on their plans south of Fifty-seventh Street and Park Avenue, except as to vault privileges as provided in the first recommendation; assume all the expenses of constructing the bridges and viaducts from Forty-fifth to Fifty-sixth Street, inclusive, except for the additional width of the Forty-fifth Street viaduct, and less the sum of $600,000, determined as the cost to the city of acquiring and constructing equivalent street space; contribute the land for the city to build the Park Avenue viaduct provided for in the third recommendation, and, in all other respects, bear the cost and charges involved, and as stated in their proposition of Dec. 9, 1902.

The agreement by the city is conditioned upon the railroad companies' procuring and aiding the city to procure all legislation necessary to permit the change of motive power from steam to electricity in the Park Avenue tunnel, "or some other motive power not involving combustion in the cars or motors." There is a proviso that in case of an emergency or breakdown "trough trains only may be temporarily operated by steam, the emergency in each case to be determined by the Mayor of the City of New York. In case of a breakdown, steam may be used for three days, and after that the railroad company must pay the city $500 a day penalty unless a certificate is obtained from the Mayor that the use of steam is further justified. This recommendation is made, the report states, in view of the difficulty experienced this Winter by the Manhattan Railroad Company and the still more recent accident to the power house at Niagara Falls.

The agreement declares that no power house shall be situated on Manhattan Island more than two blocks from the water front, except with the consent of the Board of Estimate.

Referring to the plans for the new building on the site of the Grand Central Station, the agreement reads as follows:

The railroad company thinks it possible that, in the reconstruction and enlargement of the depot, it may wish to erect a building therein devoted to railroad purposes; such as a hotel above the station. Inasmuch as the company owns the land, your committee sees no reason why this should not be done by the New York Central Railroad as well as by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it has, therefore, assented to a clause in the proposed bill which will make such a building possible.

As to further new plans of the railroad company the following statement is made:

The railroad company has also under consideration plans for a fine approach to the depot from the Madison Avenue side, which may involve making use of the vacant land that it owns between Forty-third and Forty-fifth Streets. Neither of these plans have proceeded far enough to be embodied in detail in the pending bill. It has seemed wise, therefore, to ask from the city power to permit any changes to be made in this territory that may be approved by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment. Naturally, no new plans will be approved without public hearings and careful consideration by this board.

BERLIN'S AMERICAN CHURCH.

Financial Aid Sought in New York by the Rev. Dr. Dickie.

The Rev. Dr. J. F. Dickie of Berlin is in the city seeking aid for the American church in the German capital. The edifice is admirably located on Nollendorf Platz. As the first American public building erected in Berlin, it has attracted a great deal of attention. It possesses a room for worship, a library and reading room, a lecture room, and tea room. But the structure is not completed or fully furnished, and it is to enable the church to carry on its work with all the advantage that comes from its own building that Dr. Dickie is appealing for funds.

About $10,000 is needed, and as no debt has been or will be incurred, this sum must be raised before the doors can be opened. Andrew D. White, until recently United State Ambassador to Berlin, states that Dr. Dickie in making the American church a centre of good influence among the members of the very large American colony, and especially among the students from the United States. These students continue to go in ever increasing numbers to the Berlin University, the schools of science, and the conservatories of art. Dr. Dickie is at the St. Denis Hotel.

THE OLD RELIABLE

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE

HOOPER YOUNG'S TRIAL TO-DAY

His Lawyer Will Ask Further Delay—Prosecution Blames Mormon Friends and Relatives.

William Hooper Young, grandson of Brigham Young, will go on trial this morning before Justice D. Cady Herrick, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court, on the charge of having murdered Mrs. Anna Nilsen Pulitzer last November. The trial may not proceed, however, for W. F. S. Hart, Young's counsel, will ask for delay on a number of grounds, one of them being that his client is physically unable to withstand the strain of the trial.

Assistant District Attorney Studin reiterated yesterday his statement regarding the disappearance of several witnesses, but said that nevertheless Young would be convicted. While Mr. Studin did not lay the disappearance of these witnesses directly at the door of the Mormon Church, he declared emphatically that the Mormon friends and relatives of the defendant were putting forth efforts to defeat the case of the prosecution. Mr. Studin pointed to an article which appeared over Young's name in the October number of The Crusader, the magazine edited in Hoboken by the prisoner and his friend Dixie Anser. The article was headed "Sunrise in Hell," and in it, Mr. Studin said, there appeared more or less vague references to the "blood atonement" doctrine.

It was learned yesterday that, while the prosecution would not assume that this doctrine had any direct relation to the motive for the murder, it might be used to throw additional light on the tragedy. The "blood atonement" doctrine teaches that the soul of any Mormon who has gone back on his or her faith may be saved by the shedding of the blood of such a person as was the woman, and that the blessing thus conferred will reflect credit in the other world on the person who commits the deed.

According to Mr. Studin, the prosecution has proof positive that the murdered woman was a frequenter of Mormon meetings in this city and in her native town of Perth Amboy before her marriage, and that she once was on the point of becoming a convert to the Mormon faith.

Young's counsel said yesterday that his witnesses had been interfered with by the District Attorney's office.

"The conduct of Mr. Jerome and his assistants in this case has been very peculiar," he said. "I have learned that many of my witnesses have been sent for by the Assistant District Attorneys, who have questioned them apparently for the purpose of getting a line on the defense. The assistants have resorted to such means as shadowing my witnesses, and in some cases they have tried to veer them from testifying to what they have declared to be the truth in depositions now in my possession."

HER 102D ANNIVERSARY.

Miss Rachel Martense, Flatbush's Oldest Resident, Has a Happy Birthday Party.

Quite the happiest woman in Flatbush yesterday was Miss Rachel Martense, its oldest resident, who was celebrating her one hundred and second birthday anniversary. As usual on such days, the centenarian arose early—at 7 o'clock—that she might be ready to receive her friends and neighbors. Nearly everybody in Flatbush knows Miss Martense, and the parlors of the old Storey homestead, at Flatbush Avenue and Linden Boulevard, where she lives, were filled with callers all day.

Miss Martense, who, despite her great age, is still bright and alert mentally, received the congratulations of her friends with happy smiles, and was greatly pleased with the fruit, flowers, and other gifts sent to her. To quite every one who offered congratulations she would ask:

"Do you think I look any older than I did last year?"

When told that she did not appear any older, she seemed delighted. She wore flowers in her hair, and was dressed in her very best in honor of the occasion. A feature of her birthday reception that appeared to please her most was the presence of many of the children of Flatbush. They came bringing flowers and congratulations to their venerable friend. As each of her guests was leaving the house Miss Martense would say:

"I hope to welcome you again on my next birthday."

FORECLOSURES WITH A HISTORY.

State Funds Used in War of 1812 Afterward Loaned on Bronx Lots.

Auctioneer Philip A. Smyth sold at auction yesterday, in the County Court House, twenty-five lots in the Borough of the Bronx, under foreclosure proceedings instituted by "the Commissioners for Loaning Certain Moneys of the United States of the County of New York." All the lots but three, which were purchased at slight advances over the amounts of the judgments by William Nelson of 13 Chambers Street, were bought in by the State of New York at sums somewhat under the amounts due.

After the sale Mr. Smyth said that the different States advanced moneys to the Federal Government to defray the expenses of the war of 1812. The Federal Government repaid the sum contributed by New York State in 1837, and the State Government devoted the moneys so received to making advances to small owners of lands, or to enable would-be owners to purchase property. The advances were limited in every case to $2,000, and the interest, which was fixed by statute at 5 per cent., was used to defray the expenses of schools.

Some of the lands sold yesterday are situated in Fordham, West Farms, and Westchester, and are known as part of the farm formerly belonging to Peter Valentine. Other parcels are on Creston Avenue and King's Bridge Road, White Plains Road, old White Plains Road, and Morris Park Avenue. The amounts loaned varied from $1,400 to $5,000, and the interest due varied from $594.72 to $93.78.

Curate Kirkby Discharged in Court.

The Rev. Henry Kirkby, curate of All Soul's Episcopal Church, and Eugene Boyd of 257 West Twenty-fifth Street, who were arrested by Policeman Gervey, of the West Thirtieth Street Station, Monday night on the charge of fighting, were arraigned before Magistrate Flammer in Jefferson Market Court yesterday. At the station house the prisoners had made counter charges against each other. In court they withdrew their complaints and were discharged. The curate said Boyd had been intoxicated when they met. This was contradicted by the policeman.

Not one half the patients supposed to be suffering from Consumption really have that distressing disease—though possess the symptoms from which they are suffering lead to it. Nearly every case of this kind DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT would cure.—Adv.

THIS LITTLE BOY SHOT CATS.

Justice Morgan J. O'Brien's Nephew a Prisoner in Children's Court—Recent Air-Gun Achievements.

Two big policemen, with a small and badly frightened boy between them, marched to the rail in the Children's Court yesterday. The culprit was Paul O'Brien, thirteen years old, of 57 West Nine-Street, a nephew of Supreme Court Justice Morgan J. O'Brien. No accusing witness appeared against him, but a complaint duly signed and attested by Catharine May, a servant in the home of Mrs. Marcus of 72 West Ninety-first Street, set forth that he "did annoy and molest the deponent and other people residing in the said neighborhood by discharging small bullets from an air or parlor rifle from a window at his house and did strike a cat belonging to deponent."

"Did you shoot that cat?" asked Justice Wyatt.

"Yes, Sir; but I didn't mean to do any harm, and I won't do it again."

"A complaint to the boy's parents would have stopped the trouble at any time," said an agent for the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, "and I think it was a mistake that he was ever arrested at all."

"Discharged," said the Justice.

"I took to shooting about a year ago," said young O'Brien later. "The other day I found out it was good practice to shoot cats, because they don't stand still. Clothes on the lines are nice marks, too. I suppose I've killed about five cats, maybe six, and one dog and some birds. I'm going to quit now till we go down to Long Branch for the Summer. That's a bully place to shoot."

Laundresses in the fashionable residence block bounded by Ninetieth and Ninety-first Streets, Central Park and Columbus Avenue, have been puzzled for several weeks by mysterious little round holes which appeared without apparent reason in the weekly wash when it was hung out in back yards, and there have been some strange soundless catastrophes to quadrupeds. On Friday Mrs. Marcus's cat, which she had owned for nine years, was watching the maid working at the clothesline. Suddenly it emitted a howl and rolled over, wounded. A policeman was called in and ended the cat's misery with a single bullet. The girl went to the West Side Court and got a summons from Magistrate Breen, and a policeman served it yesterday morning as the little boy was on his way to a private school.

Dinner in Memory of W. M. Evarts.

The Evarts Club will honor the memory of the late William M. Evarts by holding its annual dinner on his birthday, on Friday. Among the members, all of whom served at one time or another in Mr. Evarts's law office, are ex-Assemblyman Gherardi Davis, Congressman Francis Burton Harrison, ex-District Attorney George N. Pinney, Jr., of Richmond County, Peter B. Olney, Albert Stickney, George C. Holt, Herbert L. Batterlee, P. Tecumseh Sherman, Perry Belmont, Robert W. De Forest, Theodore L. Frothingham, Walter T. Rosen, John McLean Nash, Charles Howland Russell, and Assistant Secretary of War William Cary Sanger.

Prager Will Contest Is Dropped.

The contest over the will of Morris Prager, who died on November 28 at the Hotel Netherland, leaving an estate of about $300,000, was withdrawn yesterday morning when the case came up before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Abram I. Elkus, representing Mrs. Ida Tynberg, Mr. Prager's sister, and other contestants, announced that there was an agreement by which the fight would be dropped. The will was admitted to probate.

LEGAL NOTES.

THE AUTOMOBILE SPEED LAW.—Ex-Assistant District Attorney John D. Lindsay, in arguing in the Appellate Division yesterday an appeal taken by Francois Guichane, Archer Milton Huntington's chauffeur, from a judgment of the Court of Special Sessions, convicting him of a violation of the automobile speed law, attacked the statute on constitutional grounds. Mr. Lindsay contended that the law contravened the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution in that it denied to persons within the jurisdiction of this State the equal protection of the laws. While the law, said Mr. Lindsay, provided for the punishment of drivers of horses drawing vehicles or the operators of motor cars along public highways at excessive speed, it permitted any one else, not within those two classes, to drive or travel on the public roads at any rate of speed. He called attention to the fact that the law was silent in regard to everything except vehicles drawn by horses or motor vehicles. No penalty was provided for driving horses not drawing vehicles. The statute made no provision for the punishment of bicycle riders or the operators of other similar vehicles not coming within the motor vehicle class. A statute, continued Mr. Lindsay, which forbade one man or class of men to do an act which other men or class of men were left at liberty to do, clearly would be invalid as not constituting due process of law, and that was precisely the sort of discrimination brought by the law under discussion. Decision was reserved.

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ASSUMPTION OF RISKS BY EMPLOYE.—The judgment secured by Janet Riddle, as administratrix, in her action against the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville and St. Nicholas Avenue Railway Company to recover damages for the death of David B. Alexander, a foreman in the employ of Naughton & Co., the contractors, from injuries he received while standing near a curve at Broadway and Seventy-first Street by being struck by the rear step of a passing car, has been reversed by the Court of Appeals. Naughton & Co. were excavating for the change to electric power by the defendant railroad company. Alexander was in a truck engaged in bracing up the tracks and in watching the bracings as the cars passed along. He acted as foreman, and one Lloyd was his helper. As the car approached Alexander leaned back in the trench, but before it was wholly out of the way he straightened up and was struck by the rear step. The court of last resort makes its decision on the ground that Alexander assumed the risk of the situation. Judge Haight, for the court, after referring to the fact that the only negligence charged against the railroad company was that it gave no warning of the approach of the car, continues: "But, assuming that no warning was given, the fact remains that the decedent saw the car as it approached; that he leaned back in the trench so as to be out of its way; that there was plenty of room in the trench for him to remain at a safe distance from the car while it passed, and had he done so no injury would have resulted; but by raising up and bringing his face nearer to the car while it was passing he came in collision with the step. This was his own act, and we think it was contributory negligence on his part. * * * He knew that the trench was at the point where there was a curve in the tracks around which the cars ran into Tenth Avenue, and that in rounding the curve the rear of a car would be thrown a greater distance from the track than the side of the car when running upon a straight line. He was familiar with the situation; he understood the dangers, and in engaging to do the work he undertook the risks."

A Sale of High Grade Black Suits, Coats and Waistcoats; also Separate Trousers.

This offer is most unusual. It disregards all the established laws and tenets of the business. Black garments are as staple as air. They know no season. In fabrics and styles these are exact duplicates of those which are being made for future needs. Yet we will make no exception from our expressed policy not to carry a single garment from season to season. They are of the highest grade foreign and domestic Thibets, Cheviots, Diagonal Worsteds, Blind Cheviots and Unshorn Worsteds. The models include Single and Double Breasted Sack Coat and Frock Cutaway designs. They are offered in two classes as follows:

CLASS 1—Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits and Frock Cutaway Coats and Waistcoats, the former prices of which were up to $20.00. Now at $13.00

CLASS 2—Single and Double Breasted Sack Suits and Frock Cutaway Coats and Waistcoats, many of which are silk lined, the former prices of which were up to $30.00. Now at $19.00

The separate Trousers embrace all the desirable materials of excellent designs. They are fashioned after this season's newest models.

Trousers of Woolen Cassimere and Cheviot, fifteen styles from which to select; the former prices of which were $3.50 and $4.00. Now at $2.50

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